



# THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

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MAPS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES  
REGISTRATION EXAMINATION RESULTS

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Vol. 9, No. 2

Quarterly

April, 1960

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Registered at the G.P.O., Sydney, for transmission by post as a periodical.

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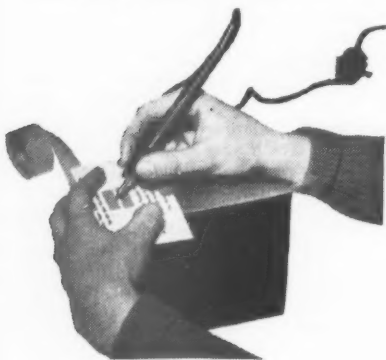
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## THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

*(Formerly The Australian Institute of Librarians)*

Editor: Jean P. Whyte, B.A., A.M.

Contributions should be typewritten on quarto paper and double-spaced. Spelling and style should conform to the Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford. By H. Hart, Revised by Murray and Bradley 1952. All contributions and correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Editor c/o Fisher Library, University of Sydney, N.S.W.

Subscription as a member of the Association includes subscription to the Journal. For extra copies and to non-members the charges including postage are 5/- a copy and 20/- a year. Membership of the Association is open to persons and bodies engaged or interested in library service.



*Professor W. G. K. Duncan, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science at the University of Adelaide, is the third distinguished lay member of the Association to be its President. Professor Duncan has been an active and independent President of the South Australian Branch and his vigorous advocacy of the cause of libraries and strong belief in the responsibilities and importance of librarianship should strengthen and inspire the Library Association of Australia.*

## Editorial

Twenty-five years after the Munn-Barr Report on New Zealand's libraries, *New Zealand Library Resources: a Report of a survey made for the New Zealand Library Association under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York* has been published. Dr. Andrew Osborn's study of library resources across the Tasman sea is a challenge to his Australian colleagues. The New Zealand Library Association had the enterprise to seek the survey, the energy to organize it and the courage to hear the report. There are signs too, that it will have the determination and vision to act upon it.

Australians, no less than New Zealanders, need to look back over twenty-five years and assess the effects of the Munn-Pitt report on Australian libraries. In those twenty-five years the free local public library has become a familiar and expected institution in three states, and all the states of the Commonwealth are giving some free public library service. No state yet has a library service that serves all its citizens and some states are only just beginning to establish local public libraries. Members of the Library Association of Australia who are committed to the promotion, establishment and improvement of libraries and library services may well find the fact that it is twenty-five years since the publication of the Munn-Pitt Report a good way of drawing attention to the library scene and its problems.

The problems are many and their study could well be undertaken by groups of members. The role of the state library varies from state to state; some states have two governing bodies to administer the state library and the local public libraries; some states have a central pool of books which go to local public libraries. Should the state library concentrate on building a reference and research collection, and leave lending functions to libraries con-

trolled by local authorities? How successful have the state library boards been? How, in fact, does Australian library service compare with overseas standards? Is there much difference between the local public library in Victoria and in New South Wales? Is local public library service so different from librarianship in the state, special and university libraries that those who practise it need different (and perhaps less advanced) educational qualifications?

All these are questions which we, as librarians, should be asking and trying to answer. Branches and sections are not mere labels, nor should they only be expected to come to life at conferences and Christmas parties. There is work to be done, and Australian librarians are numerous enough to start doing it.

If we turn to look at Australian library resources we see at once that a survey is needed as much in Australia as it was in New Zealand. The basic patterns of public library service have been developed, the university libraries under the stimulus of the Murray Report are growing more rapidly than ever before. It is time to look at the book resources of the nation and to work out a programme that will make the best use of them and that will develop them most effectively.

The profession welcomes the news that steps are being taken to arrange for a surveyor to look at these resources. We need a critical and independent judgment of our libraries, and if such a survey is made we hope that the surveyor will find in us the enthusiasm, initiative and energy to carry through a purposive programme that will ensure that the Australians of the future shall not lack any of the knowledge of the past that will enable them to control and enjoy the present and to build that future.



# Maps for small and medium size Municipal and Shire Libraries

Dr. E. F. KUNZ, Map Officer, Mitchell Library, Public Library of N.S.W.

With the present development of municipal and shire libraries in most of the states, local libraries are turning their attention more and more to better quality service. In their attention to as yet neglected fields many librarians begin to consider establishing or bringing up-to-date a small but handy collection of maps. However, because the acquisition, the sources, the physical form, the preservation and the very information shown on the map is different from that of books, librarians have often postponed a decision on a map collection to an indefinite date. The aim of this article is to give a measure of guidance in questions relating to the establishment of a map collection.

## *The use of maps.*

It is a truism, that there is no substitute for a topographical map. Volumes of written information, studied for weeks on end, would come as a bad second in a race against ten minutes spent in front of a map. The visual message of the map is enhanced by generally accepted methods of symbolism, which should be familiar to all who paid attention to them during their schooldays.

But in addition to topographical maps, showing such features as rivers, roads, towns, streets, railways, with or without relief, there is another group of maps increasing more and more in numbers and in importance. This, the group of subject, or topical maps, take the topographic background as their base, and relate visible or invisible attributes to a certain area (forestry maps, geological maps, boundary maps, etc.). Just as the topographic map for the person who wants to find his way on the surface of the earth is indispensable, these maps are invaluable for the inquirer who wants to relate subjects to geographic

areas. And there is hardly a subject under discussion which cannot, or can afford not to be related to areas. Usually we find the already listed forest maps, geological maps, showing locations of topics practically inalienable from their geographic area context, while at the other extreme we are met by invisible and sometimes abstract topics, such as occurrence of wind, rain, humidity, historical events, population, races, religions and even groups of intelligence quotas, all of which can be and have been shown on maps, to give visual emphasis to their relationship to geography.

## *Maps in a local library.*

The reader frequenting a small or medium municipal library cannot expect to find there a collection of maps covering all areas and all topics. But he should certainly be able to find small scale maps of every country there, as well as medium scale maps of his own country and large scale maps of his own district, as well as the most important subject maps.

The guide list, which appears below, was compiled with these principles in mind. It should be noted, that in the course of compilation we relied heavily on the excellent sheets of the *Atlas of Australian Resources*, produced by the Division of National Mapping. The *Atlas* covers many important topics (physical map of Australia, population distribution, rainfall, etc.) and the following list has been prepared presuming that the *Atlas* is held, or will be bought, by the library.

Noting this, the list is fairly comprehensive for the needs of the average library. Individual libraries however have to add to this list according to their own needs; librarians in metropolitan areas

have to amplify it by adding metropolitan maps and street directories, while areas with special interests (forest areas, mining areas, etc.) should add the relevant subject maps.

## GUIDE LIST FOR SELECTION OF MAPS

### THE WORLD

- Times Atlas of the World*. 5 vols. 45 0 0  
*Map of the World*, showing early voyages (Commercial publishers) approx. price .... 1 10 0

### AUSTRALIA

- Australian Geographical Series*, pub. by the Division of National Mapping, Dept. of National Development, Acton, Canberra. (Set of 58 when all pub. At present 41 sheets pub.) 5/6 ea. Key map (gratis) should be asked for and kept with the set .... 11 5 6  
*Oxford Australian School Atlas* 1 7 6  
*Atlas of Australian Resources*, pub. by the Division of National Mapping, Dept. of National Development, and distributed by Angus and Robertson. (20 sheets published to date. Cover boards available gratis. 10/6 ea. unmounted, 12/6 mounted. With explanatory notes.) 20 mounted sheets .... 12 10 0  
*Map of Australia*, pub. by Division of National Mapping, Dept. of National Development, Acton, Canberra. Latest ed. .... 5 0  
*Map showing airlines in Australia*. (Commercial publishers or airlines). Approx. price .... 5 0  
*Map of Australia showing explorers' routes*. (Commercial publishers). Approx. price ... 2 0 0

### THE HOME STATE

- Road map of the state*. (Main Roads Dept., Commercial publishers or oil companies). Approx. price .... 4 0

- Local Government map of the state*. (Commercial publishers). Approx. price .... 1 10 0  
*Pastoral map of the state*. (H.E.C. Robinson Pty. Ltd. Sydney). Approx. price .... 5 0 0

### THE LIBRARY'S AREA

- County Map of the area*, pub. by Dept. of Lands of the state. (In N.S.W. 6/- per sheet, 10/- if of 2 sheets) .... 10 0  
*Parish Maps of the area*, (if any) pub. by Dept. of Lands of the state, sheets approx. 5/- ea. 1 0 0  
*Town Map of the area*, (if any) pub. by Dept. of Lands of the state. Approx. price .... 6 0  
*Municipal or shire map of the area*, pub. by Council, Chamber of Commerce or business house in the area .... —  
*Planning map of the area*, (if any) pub. by the Local Council .... —  
*Military map of the area*, 1 inch to 1 mile, (or 1:50,000) (if any) pub. by the Royal Australian Survey Corps, A.M.F. 4 sheets, 5/- ea. .... 1 0 0  
*Military map of the area*, 1 inch to 4 miles (or 1:250,000) (if any) pub. by the Royal Australian Survey Corps, A.M.F. 2 sheets, 5/- ea. .... 10 0  
*Geological map of the area*, (if any) pub. by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Turner, Canberra; for South Australia by Dept. of Mines of S.A. In two series: 1 inch to 1 mile, 1 inch to 4 miles. 4 sheets at approx 10/- ea. .... 2 0 0  
*State electoral map of the area*, pub. by the State Electoral Office .... 5 0  
*Commonwealth electoral map of the area*, pub. by Commonwealth Electoral Office .... 2 0

<i>Official Tourist bureau map of the area, (if any), pub. by the Tourist Bureau of the state</i>	4	0
<i>Commercial tourist and road map of the area. (Commercial publishers)</i>	10	0
<i>Chart of the coast (if library in coastal area), pub. by the Hydrographic Branch of the R.A.N., Garden Is., approx. price</i>	12	0
<i>N.R.M.A. maps of the area. Gratis</i>	—	
<i>Maps expressing the area subject bias (Coal, wool, gold, mining leases, mineral maps of area, etc.)</i>	1	0 0

#### *Keeping the Collection up-to-date.*

Maps are reference tools, and they should be kept up-to-date, acquiring new editions or new publications as soon as they are available. As they give visual interpretation, maps are even more liable to be given credence than reference books, and more liable to misguide the inquirer if they are out of date. A five year old book on milking machines would still show a milking machine, though by that time it might be superseded by a better model; a five year old map, however, might show municipal or electoral boundaries which have completely disappeared, or population distribution which has changed radically. To keep the map collection which I outlined up-to-date would not cost a great deal of money, but it will require some thought and inquiry. The following schedule might be of some guidance:—

#### *Inquire every year for new releases of*

Local government map of the state.  
Road map of the state.  
New sheets of the Australian Geographical Series.  
New sheets of the Atlas of Australian Resources.  
N.R.M.A. maps of the area.  
Commercial tourist and road maps of the area.

#### *Inquire every three years for new releases of*

State and electoral boundary maps (after each distribution, approx. every 4-5 years).  
Official tourist map of the area.  
Municipal or shire map of the area, pub. by Council, Chamber of Commerce or business house.  
Planning map of the area.  
Military maps 1:50,000 and 1:250,000.  
Map showing air lines in Australia.

#### *Inquire every six years for new releases of*

Pastoral map of the state.  
County map.  
Parish maps.  
Town map.  
Geological maps.  
Chart of the coast.

#### *Reconsider every twelve years the usefulness of the world atlas.*

This schedule naturally does not mean that new releases should not immediately be seized upon by the librarian if they come his way. But under normal circumstances, the librarian should expect to find new releases after the period of time mentioned, and new releases are published for this very reason to replace obsolete maps which would misguide the inquirer.

#### *Superseded maps.*

Whether a local library should retain superseded maps depends on the library's attitude towards a local history collection. If for some reason the librarian is against such a collection, the best thing is to cull maps after they are superseded by new releases.

However, most librarians are keen to have a local history unit in their library. Superseded maps are an important source of local history, and if the librarian succeeds in adding older maps from local sources to his superseded maps he will soon find himself in possession of an extremely interesting and popular section which, apart from its research use, will provide useful items for occasional exhibitions. Should he have such a collection

in mind, he will, with the exception of the *Atlas of Australian Resources* sheets, cull the superseded Commonwealth and State maps, but retain all sheets listed in the fourth group of the guide list.

#### *Mounting and use.*

Whether a map should be mounted, and if so, how it should be mounted, depends on the intended use of the map. Most municipal libraries in the United States lend maps to readers; in England and Europe, however, maps as a rule are kept permanently in the library for consultation as reference tools. If a library decides to lend its maps for home consultation, maps can be made up in book form and mounted in sections with folding place provided. For library use flat sheet-mounting is the best. It is cheaper and easier to obtain, gives greater protection and more lasting use, but the home use of flat sheets should be restricted at the librarian's discretion and cardboard cylinders should be used for dispatching or carrying the maps. Most map publishers sell their maps mounted if specified so, and some do contract mounting work.

The pink pages of the telephone directory in each state list these under the headings "Map publishers" or "Map mounters". The cost of map mounting varies, but it is in the vicinity of 4/- per sq. foot (25/- for average map size) for flat sheet-mounting, or 5/6 per sq. foot (34/- for average map size) for section-mounting. An additional item of expense is the cost of binding of covers if the map is section-mounted and bound in book form.

Maps if printed on both sides should be acquired in two copies and alternatively mounted whether mounting will be done in sections or in sheets. If sheet mounting is used the sheets should be hinged together after mounting. Most librarians will be able to arrange for mounting through the Council Engineer's department. Section-mounting, however, might not be available through this source.

#### *Storage.*

Unless all maps are mounted in sections,

a procedure which is fairly expensive and reduces both the life-time and the informative value of the map, they should be kept flat in wooden or steel drawers. The former are no longer on the market, but if available second-hand, are as good as their modern counterparts. Steel drawers are made in two sizes, by various companies, measuring ca. 33" x 55" and ca. 30" x 42". The latter size is sufficient for maps needed in a local library and the cost of a six drawer unit, ample to house the whole collection and provide spare space for superseded maps, or other library materials (e.g. pictures, local proclamation or advertisement collection) is approximately £80, including a base.

This, it should be noted, is a non-recurring expense. Maps should never be folded. This applies to both unmounted maps and mounted maps. If a map is larger than the drawer, it should be cut with a sharp knife and the pieces hinged together, leaving space for the fold. The maximum size of any sheet map should be approximately 2½" less than the inside measurement of the drawer, to allow for slip and for space for the fingers when lifting a map out of the drawer.

#### *Arrangement and guides.*

If the librarian decides to keep his maps sheet-mounted in a drawer unit, the best way is to keep the maps roughly in the same order as described in the list, leaving the atlases lying on the top of the map cabinet for easy consultation. In this case, maps of Australia and the states would fit in the first drawer, the local area maps in the second and third, leaving the three bottom drawers for expansion or for other materials.

A list, somewhat similar to the list given here, but split into sections by drawers could be prepared, mounted on a stand and exhibited near the drawers. No other cataloguing procedure is needed for the size of collection described.

Maps should be lettered with black drawing ink on their bottom right corner. For maps of the Commonwealth and State an area-subject-date arrangement is best (e.g. AUSTRALIA — AIRLINES — 1959;

AUSTRALIA — GEOGR. SER.—S.D. 53 — 1956; NEW SOUTH WALES — PASTORAL — 1959). Maps of the local area are better kept in subject — area — date arrangement (e.g. COUNTY MAPS — FITZROY — 1946; MILITARY MAPS — 1 mile — GOULBURN — 1958). This would provide convenient approach, and at the same time separate the local group from the larger area maps.

If the library intends to keep local area maps which have been superseded, the superseded sheets should be marked as such, and be transferred to another drawer. Here they can be kept in their order as labelled, the successive superseded editions of the same type being kept together in chronological order. If the collection grows sufficiently large to warrant it, a chronological list of maps can be prepared with references to headings, to serve as an alternative approach.

#### *The cost of establishing the collection.*

If we assume that the library will already have a copy of the *Times Atlas* (or similar work), and a copy of the *Oxford Australian Atlas*, the prices of all other publications as shown in the Guide List will be just under £40. This price, it has to be noted, is only a guide-price, the actual price varies with publishers and actual publications. It should be also noted, that

most commercial publishers are ready to offer concession prices for libraries.

Mounting, if it cannot be arranged with the Council Engineer's Office, has to be done outside. Flat sheet-mounting as mentioned earlier would cost 4/- per sq. foot, averaging 25/- per map. Counting 80 sheets to be mounted, the commercial mounting price would add up to approximately £100. Concession price sought from the map mounter would however reduce this amount.

The price of a map cabinet with base (a non-recurring expense) is £80. The whole cost of establishing a map collection, including cabinet and mounting, without deducting concessions or gratis supplies, would amount to £220. But it is expected, that many libraries will be able to reduce this expense to approximately £100-£150.

#### *The cost of keeping up the collection.*

Once the collection is established it is expected that it will double its size about every sixth year. This would involve a six yearly outlay of approximately £40 for maps, and £100 for mounting, an average of £23 per year, if the library has to pay for mounting. Altogether a negligible expense for the great informative value of the collection.

### EXAMINATIONS, 1960

The Preliminary Examination will be held on 8th and 9th June, 1960.

The Registration Examination will be held from 21st November to 2nd December, 1960. Applications for admission close on 30th June. Applicants must have received the Preliminary Certificate or have other qualifications in librarianship to the satisfaction of the Board of Examination.

Fees for the Reg. Examination and the Preliminary Certificate are:

Registration Examination, for each paper	£1 10 0
Registration Examination for extra papers, each	£2 0 0
Preliminary Certificate	£1 0 0

Applications for admission to the Registration Examination should be addressed to:

The Secretary,  
Board of Examination, Certification and Registration of Librarians,  
The Library Association of Australia,  
C/- Public Library of N.S.W.,  
Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W.



# The Baillieu Library in use

K. A. LODEWYCKS, Librarian, University of Melbourne.

It is customary to appraise the success of new library buildings in the light of experience over a period of use. Any faults in the building or its equipment, which become apparent, relating to layout, design, workmanship or materials are normally published for the guidance of architects and librarians concerned with the planning of future buildings.

A great deal of research on existing buildings, and the lessons which had been learnt from them, and on current trends in the organization and planning of library buildings and equipment at home and abroad was carried out during the planning of the University of Melbourne's Baillieu Library by both the Architect and the Library consultant. These researches have borne fruit in that the building functions well and, although it is used to capacity and is by no means too spacious even for present needs, it is serving its purpose efficiently. The building is attractive, externally and internally, and working conditions both for readers and staff are good. The avoidance of any large concentration of readers in one area, the routing of traffic away from reading areas and the combination of acoustic ceilings with rubber flooring have reduced noise and distraction to a minimum. The furniture is comfortable and efficient and in design is a considerable advance on anything produced in this country previously.

The faults, which have appeared are in the main due to the fact that a number of the recommendations made during the planning were not put into effect and they are, therefore, not unexpected. In most cases, restricted finance was the ruling factor. The Baillieu Library has been in use for nearly a year and the following faults are apparent:—

## *Partitioning.*

A partition screening the Accessions Department from traffic to the staff lift

and stairs was originally provided for, but the corridor thus formed was eliminated to provide more working space economically. It is now evident that this corridor will need to be restored.

A partition between the Accessions and Cataloguing departments was also provided for originally but was eliminated in accordance with the trend towards "open planning" and maximum flexibility in library work areas. It has been found that telephone conversations, typewriting and other activities in each department disturb the work of the other department and a partition will need to be provided.

To ensure privacy and freedom from distraction it was recommended that the partitions enclosing the offices of the Head Cataloguer and Accessions Librarian should extend to ceiling height. To preserve the open appearance of the area these partitions were reduced to five feet in height. It is now evident that the lower partitions, in fact, increase the noise factor and that the original recommendation will have to be adopted.

Noise from the entrance lobby penetrates through the floor-well above the lobby to the first floor reading areas. A sound-proof partition enclosing the floor-well is required.

The cost of a partition enclosing the map room on the second floor was deferred and this partition is still required.

While vinyl skirtings were provided almost throughout the building a number of wooden partitions have been provided with painted wooden skirtings, which are already badly marked by floor cleaning equipment.

## *Communications.*

While the booklift extends to the top storage and equipment floor, there is no access to this floor by passenger lift as originally recommended. Projection of

the lift machinery housing above the top floor would have adversely affected the external design of the building.

Each tread of the semi-circular main staircase ranges in width from nine to twenty-one inches. It is convenient in ascending to use the narrower portion and in descending to use the wider portion, but the stairs are so orientated that this encourages traffic to keep to the right instead of to the left as is customary.

#### *Wall surfaces.*

To eliminate the cost of future maintenance, it was recommended that wall surfaces in close proximity to reading furniture should be covered with a durable plastic material instead of paint. This would have doubled the initial cost and the walls were, therefore, painted, but they have already become shabby and need re-painting.

The plaster wall surfaces have also cracked in a number of places.

#### *Flooring.*

A light reflection factor of 30 per cent. is recommended for library flooring, but the rubber tile selected is darker and this darker colour may also have encouraged the carelessness of students in leaving ink stains on the floor, which are general throughout the reading areas. There are also perceptible ridges in the rubber flooring where a grooving trowel has been used in finishing the cement base.

The terrazzo flooring in the washrooms has cracked in a number of places.

#### *Doors.*

Stained wooden doors and architraves were recommended as more serviceable than painted doors, but this would have involved the use of more expensive timbers. The doors are painted, mostly in lighter colours, they are extensively marked and soiled and many already need re-painting. Similarly, the glass entrance doors to the main lobby are framed in polished wood, instead of aluminium, to match other furniture and fittings and are badly marked.

Lever-type door handles have been fitted throughout and these impose a greater strain on the escutcheon plate which fixes the handle to the door panel. As a result, a number of the escutcheon plates have worked loose and a method of securing these with screws which fix into the casing of the mortice lock would be an improvement.

#### *Lighting.*

To ensure flexibility in the future disposition of book stack ranges and for the possible future use of present stack areas for other purposes, three-tube fluorescent light fittings running at right angles to the stack ranges were recommended. However, for reasons of economy in installation costs and power consumption, single tube fittings running parallel to the stack ranges and over each stack aisle were provided. There are areas provided with stack lighting which have already been turned into reading areas and here the lighting is not of the required intensity. It may be necessary in the future to reduce the width of the stack aisles to provide more shelving and this would entail expensive alterations to the light fittings. It is, however, an open question to what extent the cost of such alterations would offset the economies in power consumption over the years.

While strip lighting was recommended directly over all consulting benches, which are attached to the perimeter wall of any area, this was not carried out for aesthetic reasons in the case of the consulting benches along the reference collection in the inquiry room. The general lighting in this area is insufficient and strip lighting will have to be installed.

Many of the light switches are distributed throughout the building, partly for purposes of flexibility. As an alternative to centralised switching on each floor and to obviate the need for a tour of the entire building at closing time to extinguish lights, it was necessary to provide 250 magnetic relays, which throw each switch to the "off" position when a master switch is operated. The decision to install the relays was not made until the wiring had



been completed and they could not, therefore, be installed in the ceilings as is normal practice and they had to be fitted into standard size switch boxes. In this confined space the relays have overheated resulting in faulty and unreliable operation. The probable solution is to replace the relays in a larger, projecting switch box, which will allow sufficient air circulation to prevent overheating.

#### *Air Conditioning.*

The air conditioning system is still subject to further trial and adjustment and the cooling plant has not yet operated effectively due to a series of breakdowns in the electrical equipment at the starter motor. In the warmer weather it has, therefore, been necessary to open windows, allowing dust to enter the building and creating a cleaning problem. It is also quite apparent that various parts of the building are affected differently by external conditions. With the temperature regulated at 68 degrees in winter, the temperature in the staff areas, which are exposed to the cold south-westerly winds, falls considerably below 68 degrees, while other parts of the building are too warm. The readers, who need to be dressed for conditions in other University buildings, which are not air-conditioned, complain about the high temperatures in the Library. The extreme north end of the ground floor is a single story structure and here the ducts are more exposed to external conditions and are at the extremity of the system. As a result, this is the coldest part of the building in winter and the warmest in summer.

However, the air-conditioning system is zoned according to the northern, eastern and western parts of the building and it is hoped that by variously regulating the temperature controls in these zones it may be possible to counteract external conditions both in winter and summer.

The air-conditioning plant is situated on the top floor and it was recommended that effective measures should be taken to prevent the noise of this machinery from penetrating to the reading areas on the floor below. The noise is mainly air-borne through the ducts and has proved

to be disturbing to readers, but the provision of baffling devices was not included because of the additional cost. It is probable that this cost will now have to be incurred and estimates are being prepared.

#### *Sun Control Equipment.*

As the most effective means of shielding the windows from the summer sun, adjustable aluminium louvres were fitted externally on the north and west sides and terylene draw curtains internally on the east side. There are seventy separate units of adjustable louvres and draw curtains and each one has to be manually adjusted at least twice a day. This has created a perpetual labour problem, since the high initial cost of mechanical operating gear was not approved. A maintenance problem also exists in particular with the horizontal louvres on the north side, on which a deposit of wind-borne dust rapidly accumulates and when it rains this is splashed on to the window panes.

The display window near the front entrance on the east side of the building has no protection from the sun. In summer there is a considerable build-up of heat inside the window, which affects the condition of exhibits and the extra cost of a canopy, which was not approved in the original estimates, will have to be provided for.

#### *Shelving.*

A black-enamelled skirting line at the bottom of the end panels for the steel shelving was suggested, but was not adopted owing to the extra cost. The end panels are already showing evidence of marking by floor cleaning equipment.

The wooden shelves in the rare book room, while made to the standard length of three feet, are  $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick instead of the standard  $\frac{7}{8}$ ". As a result, they are bending under an average load of octavo volumes.

The wire book supports, which clip into the underside of a steel shelf, are designed for easy and rapid insertion, but this also means that they are easily dislodged, although they are quite effective when correctly inserted.

### *Card Cabinets.*

The new cabinets for the card catalogue are handsome in appearance and, apart from one detail, have been constructed in accordance with the overseas specifications which were recommended. The single departure from these specifications has, however, had unfortunate results. Normally, card cabinets are constructed so that the uprights supporting the tray runners are visible between the tray fronts and the tray sides are securely dovetailed into the fronts. However, the fronts were designed to present a flush appearance and to overlap the uprights. This necessitated a departure from the dove-tailed construction in favour of a vertical grooved fixture for the tray sides. As a result, the short  $\frac{1}{4}$ " grain of the overlap tends to split and break away, thus rendering the fixing of the tray side ineffective. Furthermore, because the trays fit loosely for interchangeability, the fronts as designed do not line up vertically and projecting brass strips had to be attached to the uprights to align the fronts. These brass strips reduce the interchangeability of the trays and foul the overlapping fronts whenever the trays are inserted. The tray fronts are not rounded at the edges as is the normal practice, with the result that there may be a tendency for the edges to chip.

There is also an indication that the brass alloy used for the ring pull label holders may be too soft, since some of the handles have already been bent out of shape.

### *Furniture.*

The furniture has been manufactured locally and nearly every type is to a design which is new to this country. For the types which have been supplied in large quantities, such as reading tables and chairs, prototypes were produced with advantageous results. For other types supplied in lesser quantities, no prototypes were produced with the result that a number of these have weaknesses in construction, which it has proved difficult and expensive to rectify.

A great deal of attention was given to the designs and specifications of the 100

or more types of furniture supplied for the Baillieu Library. Faults in these designs are apparent so far in only three types, namely the overall depth of the sorting benches with shelves over should have been 2' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " instead of 2' 6" to enable a person of average height to reach the top shelf more easily, the display case in the rare book room which is 15" deep is suitable for large objects, but books opened flat have to be raised up from the floor of the case, and some of the book trolleys with sloping shelves have had to be fitted with a wider longitudinal division.

While all the reading tables are covered with a matt finish formica, which has proved very satisfactory, a number of consulting benches and tables are covered with gloss finish formica or linoleum. The gloss finish formica surfaces reflect a troublesome glare from the overhead lighting and the linoleum surfaces are easily marked and difficult to keep clean.

At a late stage of the planning a number of small consulting tables were provided for in the catalogue and bibliographies area, in addition to consulting benches. It has been found that such tables are not used for their proper purpose, but are occupied for long periods for normal reading, and they have been replaced with additional consulting benches.

It is of interest to note that, while it was intended originally to provide a considerable number of reclining chairs in reading areas in addition to those provided in the smoking lobbies, an opinion poll has revealed that the majority of students prefer individual study tables to reclining chairs in reading areas.

### *Other Items.*

Directional signs were carried out in colours to match the general colour scheme of the interior. Strongly contrasting colours would have been more effective.

The loading dock at the delivery entrance to the building, if aligned to face the entrance and the canopy over the entrance, would have afforded better protection from the weather. It could not be so aligned without encroaching on valuable parking

space and without requiring a circuitous approach from the roadway at the rear of the building.

A number of liquid soap dispensers in the washrooms were fixed over the floor at the side of the wash basins with the result that soap was spilt on the floor. These dispensers have had to be moved over the basins.

It would be surprising if the Baillieu

Library, considering its size and complexity, had no faults and, generally, the Library's requirements have been successfully interpreted. As already pointed out, the faults, in the main, result from decisions forced on the planners in the light of limited financial resources, but it is unfortunate that in a number of cases these faults relate to high maintenance and operating costs and it has yet to be proved whether the initial savings will be a sound economy in the long run.

## Problems of Africana

JOY BLUNDELL BRAIN

*Formerly of the South African Public Library, Cape Town*

The South African Public Library, Cape Town, has been in existence since 1818, when it was established with a small collection of books mostly on theology and law. In the 140 years since then, thousands of volumes have been added by copyright, presentation and purchase, so that today there are about 350,000, including one of the most valuable collections of Africana in existence. In 1945 it was decided to separate this Africana collection from the general stock and to give it "special library" treatment in separate shelving, more detailed cataloguing by separate staff, and to build the collection up by replacing worn out or damaged volumes, purchase of classics from booksellers when they became available, etc. This had long been the intention, but limited finance and then the war had prevented its accomplishment earlier.

One of the first problems encountered was in defining the scope of the collection, since it was soon obvious that "Africana" was going to be too wide. Eventually it was decided to define it as works treating of Africa south of the Sahara or works by persons born or residing south of the Sahara whatever the subject dealt with. Once this was decided the work of separation went ahead smoothly and the problems, some of them unique, devolved on

the cataloguer.

It had been decided previously that the primary function of this collection was to collect, preserve and make available material for reference work and consultation by historians, scholars and members of the public on the library premises. At this time shortage of space and money made open access by the public out of the question.\* It was thus imperative that detailed cataloguing be given, with added entries and references to bring out all important information. An index of portraits, illustrations, maps and bibliographies was made, and each book catalogued was examined for these and for any detailed description of districts, towns or personages. The index took the form of a very short entry, e.g. "Cape Town c. 1780, illustration and plan *In* (author and title of book and location number)." It must be emphasised that there is no printed national biography for South Africa and only the most important figures are included in the Dictionary of National Biography, so that we hoped our index would save the reference library staff hours of work and this has proved to be so.

\* A new building for the collection, completed this year, provides open access.

One of the problems we had to overcome immediately in this index was that of identical names in several generations of Dutch and Afrikaans families. The custom is, in many families, for the head of the family to pass on his Christian name to his eldest son and thence to the son's eldest son and so on; and very often the daughters and younger sons of the family will call sons by the same name. The result is decidedly confusing to the cataloguer. Where date of birth or death are known this is simply a matter of adding dates to the catalogue card, but where they are not known one is forced to add "of such and such a place" or "son of—" or even occasionally a sobriquet if one is known.

I think special librarians everywhere are faced with the same problems of reprints, pamphlets and ephemera of one kind or another—do they merit separate cataloguing or do they not? Are they stored in boxes, folders or on the open shelf? And I shall not elaborate on this; but some of our more complex classification problems might be of interest.

Most special libraries using the Dewey Decimal Classification have to extend various sections, often using "Brussels" or a scheme of their own for their speciality. With us there were several sections quite inadequate for our collection—notably travel and description, history, "race relations", ethnology and African languages—and the extension of these tables was done by experts in consultation with other South African libraries with similar collections.

The work of enlarging Dewey's 496 (African languages) class was enormous as there are hundreds of African languages and dialects and the new scheme had to allow plenty of room for future development of these far from dead languages. The philologists concerned divided the languages into their family groups—Khoisan, Bantu, Hamitic and Semitic—and when the known languages and dialects were fitted in, the classification experts began to work on the Dewey extension. In the S.A.P.L. collection the large majority of volumes were in Bantu

languages and it was decided to use the Brussels scheme (of colons, dashes, brackets, etc.) as it was thought that the value of the information given by this minute classification outweighed the disadvantages of the extremely long number. In this scheme the Zulu language is classified as 496.3442 followed by a dash for the common form subdivisions, a colon for subject divisions, and a round bracket for geographic subdivisions, e.g. a Zulu dictionary 496.3442—3, a Zulu Bible 496.3442:220 and so on. The language here was treated as of paramount importance unlike a work in a widely understood European language where the subject is obviously of greater significance. It was felt that a book in Zulu on ethnology would be completely lost in the general collection of 572's, and that the language was of more importance. Even when this difficult scheme was completed the cataloguers' troubles had just begun because, with a few exceptions, the language of the pamphlets and books awaiting classification could not be identified with any certainty.

A lecturer in Bantu languages at the University of Cape Town agreed to help us out. He himself was a Basuto who could speak the best known of the South African languages (Zulu, Xhosa and Sotho) and had a reading knowledge of several more; but the Northern languages he did not know at all. Further, to add to our difficulties, he did not really understand what information we needed to classify, and when he told us that some pamphlet was a religious work in Xhosa we gazed helplessly at Dewey's 200 class and wondered why we had ever begun the whole thing! Finally we concentrated on the Southern languages that our kind lecturer knew and did the best we could. We found that many religious pamphlets were issued in every well-known language and if we catalogued fully in one we could repeat the information (with the number adjusted) for the others. One well-known publisher of pamphlets in Northern Rhodesian dialects earned the blessings of all librarians by identifying different languages by the colour of his covers. In this initial attack we processed over 2,000

volumes and were left with a few obscure pamphlets which were dealt with later.

The other huge problem was one not so easily solved—the classification of works of ethnological interest dealing with one or two specific tribes. The obvious way, one felt, was to use 572 with a straight geographic subdivision by the area the tribe frequents. But until we started we did not realise that branches of some tribes are found in widely separated areas, some in adjoining states with very different class numbers, and worst of all that many tribes have several forms of name. In no time we found ourselves studying ethnological maps and once again consulting experts!

The work of recataloguing this collection as well as keeping up with the current publications kept two full time librarians, numerous part time assistants, and clerical staff occupied until 1957. Towards the end of 1956 we were faced with hundreds of bound volumes of pamphlets, each pamphlet quite unrelated to the next by

subject, author or even size, which some misguided person had had bound together in years gone by. As finances did not permit us to tear them apart and rebind them we had to number each volume and catalogue each pamphlet separately giving the whole volume as "location". It was hoped that in the next year or two re-binding would be possible and the present cataloguing would be correct with the location only, to be altered.

I have tried in a few words to give some idea of the problems we encountered in dealing with this large and very mixed collection. Some of the problems would be strange to Australian librarians. Africa is part of the Old World, and even its southern part has a long history, with ancient monuments and indigenous tribes that had some kind of civilization a thousand years ago. Its long and eventful history is reflected in a collection such as I have described, and I hope I have been able to show you something of the complexity, as well as the interest, of the profession of librarianship in South Africa.

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### **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

The Twenty second Annual Meeting of the Library Association of Australia will be held in the Lecture Room, Public Library of New South Wales, Macquarie Street, Sydney, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th August, 1960.

#### **Business:**

1. Notice convening meeting.
2. Apologies.
3. Minutes of the 21st Annual Meeting held on 27th August, 1959.
4. Annual report and Statement of Accounts.
5. Appointment of Auditor.
6. General Business.

(Note: This meeting will be followed by a General Meeting of the New South Wales Branch.)



# The South Australian Museum Library

RALPH THOMAS ARCHBOLD, Librarian

The South Australian Museum Library is one of the largest government department libraries in the State and comprises some 18,000 volumes relating to scientific subjects. Since 1954 the Public Library has provided trained personnel for the Museum Library and the present librarian has been in this position since March 1958, assisted by a typist-clerk employed by the Museum.

The librarian of the Museum is responsible for the acquisition and cataloguing of all publications received by the Museum, the exchange of the Records of the South Australian Museum, the administration of the main Museum Library and the organization of all the special-interest collections of books within the Museum. The library is intended to serve as a reference library for the use of the scientific staff but liberal facilities are extended to any person or approved body engaged in scientific research (e.g. the University of Adelaide and Waite Agricultural Research Institute).

Since March 1958 200 new entries for periodicals have been submitted to the C.S.I.R.O. "*Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*" and the Museum has agreed to submit entries for monographs acquired from January 1960 to be included in the Australian Bibliographical Centre's projected "*National Union Catalogue of Current Monograph Accessions*" held in Australian research libraries.

Mr. H. M. Hale, who is Director of the South Australian Museum, has written an interesting account of the history of the Museum since its inception in 1856 (Herbert M. Hale "*The First Hundred Years of the Museum 1856-1956*") and extracts from his history are quoted herein.<sup>(1)</sup>

The establishment of a natural history museum in South Australia was considered at a very early stage in the history of the State. An evanescent body, the "Natural History Society of South Aus-

tralia", founded on December 13, 1838, proposed that donations of books and specimens towards the formation of a library and Museum would be received by any Officers of the Society. (Hale p. 4) The most potent influence was that of the Adelaide Philosophical Society founded in 1853 (which became the Royal Society of South Australia in 1870). On June 18, 1856 the South Australian Institute Act established the South Australian Institute 'to comprise a Public Library and Museum'. The Institute was to be administered by a Board of six, three appointed by the Governor and three by the Societies which it had authority to incorporate.

In 1873 a Royal Commission was appointed to consider and report upon the Institute and its requirements (Hale p. 30) and the evidence given before the Commission revealed that there was considerable divergence of opinion regarding the desirability of associating a Public Library and Museum. However it was not until 1939 when the Museum Act was passed that the South Australian Museum became a separate government department. Wilhelm Haacke, who was director of the Museum from 1883-1884, desired a Museum Library of greater scope to be built up by subscription to research journals, the purchase of up-to-date monographs and other literature. Very pertinently he drew attention to the lack of literature which would enable specialists to identify specimens. (Hale p. 43) Haacke also proposed that a scientific journal be published under the auspices of the Museum. (Hale p. 44) In 1917 Waite again proposed that the South Australian Museum issue a scientific publication and the first number of the *Records* was published in 1918. With its own publication available for exchange purposes the number of scientific periodicals coming to the Museum increased rapidly.

Sir Joseph Verco, who was Honorary Conchologist to the South Australian Mu-

seum from 1914 to 1933, acquired an important section of the Lewis May Library in 1929 and this collection together with other rare conchological publications were donated by Sir Joseph to the Museum. Included in the Verco collection are J. C. Chenu's "*Illustrations Conchologiques*". Paris, 1843-52 (series imperfect, bound in 4 folio volumes); and J. B. P. Lamarck's "*Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertébrés*". 7v. Paris, 1815-22.

#### RECORDS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

The *Records* have been the basis of many valuable exchange agreements. At present the Museum sends the *Records* to some 290 institutions throughout the world and exchange publications account for at least 80 per cent. of all periodical acquisitions. The advantages of exchange of publications are:

The dissemination of scientific information, and the

Acquisition of literature which is not normally available, due to currency limitations.

The *Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications* <sup>(2)</sup> is a useful guide to exchange literature and is supplemented by the *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* section on exchange.

#### A RESEARCH LIBRARY

Some idea of the significant contributions made by the Museum staff to scientific research can be ascertained by the perusal of the *Records of the South Australian Museum*, the *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia (Inc.)*, and such monographs as *Records of the American-Australian Scientific Expedition to Arnhem Land* 1948. The latest Annual Report of the South Australian Museum shows the type of research which is undertaken in anthropology, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fishes, insects, arachnida, mollusca and marine invertebrates, fossils and minerals. Some of the specialist libraries are extensive and contain some invaluable works. For example, the anthropological library has over 3,000 volumes; some of these have been lent by certain learned societies to be used on

the premises of the museum and it also includes Mr. N. B. Tindale's own collection of manuscripts and books which are willed to the Museum. The Museum has Edge-Partington's "*Album of Weapons, tools, ornaments, articles of dress of the Pacific Islands . . .*" 1890-1898.<sup>(3)</sup> It is the first compilation of data on the ethnological material in the Pacific Islands and is the hallmark of a fine ethnological library.

"*A Catalogue of the different specimens of cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook, . . . 1778*"<sup>(4)</sup> is composed of the actual pieces of Tapa Cloth and not only is it a literary curiosity but it is also a valuable ethnographical document. The South Australian Museum also has much of the original material used by F. J. Gillen and Baldwin Spencer in their book entitled *The Native Tribes of Central Australia*.<sup>(5)</sup>

The Museum has many of the original drawings by George French Angas which have been reproduced lithographically in "*The New Zealanders Illustrated*", 1847; "*South Australia Illustrated*", 1847; and "*The Kaffirs Illustrated*", 1849.<sup>(6)</sup>

Some of these prints have not been published; and those that have been reproduced are deceptive in some cases, being mirror images of the originals, and therefore are of unique value.

The interrelation between the collections of specimens, scholarship and the printed document can be demonstrated by a recent publication entitled "*Die Kunst des funften erteils Australien*" by A. Lommel,<sup>(7)</sup> which describes and illustrates some of the choice pieces of ethnographical material contained in the South Australian Museum. The collection of Australian material culture is the finest of its kind and its potential value as a basis of future scientific research cannot be overestimated.

Albert Schramm<sup>(8)</sup> has stressed the fact that Museum libraries are becoming increasingly important in the realm of scholarly libraries and that the character of the collections is more important than their size. A printed catalogue of the



Museum Library would reveal its diversity and specialization; for example, the Museum has more or less complete sets of Seitz. "*Macrolepidoptera of the World*"; Junk. "*Coleopterorum Catalogus*"; "*Genera Insectorum*"; and "*Biologia Centrali-Americana Insecta*".

In addition to books, the Museum has important collections of reprints, such as Mr. Hale's donated collection on Crustacea, etc., and the late Professor Howchin's collection on Foramanifera, photographic negatives, prints, manuscripts and maps.

#### PROBLEMS OF A NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM LIBRARY

1. Some idea of the cost of publications in the natural sciences can be ascertained on examination of any book-seller's catalogue or publisher's list. For example an almost complete set of *Zoologische Jahrbuecher, Abteilung fuer Systematik*, Jena; was offered for sale recently for \$4,500 and so far as I know no library in Australia has a complete set of this publication. The prohibitive costs of many of these sets is due to the dispersion of many valuable European libraries during the last war and the unprecedented demand for scientific literature in the New World, especially The United States of America. The fact that many Australian research libraries cannot afford many basic research publications due to inadequate book grants, raises a fundamental issue: Australia cannot afford to neglect the acquisition of valuable scientific literature when its research libraries must anticipate ever increasing demands on their resources implicit in the nation's current rate of scientific and technological development. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a scientist to be obliged to go overseas as the resources of Australian libraries are inadequate for his requirements. Or again, the publication of scientific papers may be hindered due to inadequate literature being accessible to the scientist.

2. The cost of processing, storage and binding of publications in the natural sciences is relatively higher than in the other sciences. According to C. H. Brown<sup>(9)</sup> the literature of zoology, entomology and mathematics may be considered as stable in comparison with

the other sciences, in which recent discoveries have changed aspects of the literature. The percentage of citations to publications in zoology issued before 1904 is greater to books in relation to the total number of citations than in those sciences which are less stable in content. In Zoology 41.2 per cent. of all citations to publications before 1904 are to books; in chemistry 2.9 per cent.; and in physiology 18.7 per cent. The findings of this report have important implications on the organization of the book stock of a natural history library as it means that the overall cost of the administration of a natural history collection will be relatively higher than in other science libraries. Provision must be made for a continuously expanding collection with adequate funds for binding, storage and bibliographic organization of the literature contained in the collection. Keyes Metcalf<sup>(10)</sup> predicts that University libraries will demand a larger and larger percentage of the total university budget and that the libraries will grow at a more rapid rate than the universities as a whole. An analogous situation could apply to the South Australian Museum within a few decades. There is a problem of unmitigated growth of libraries with increasing costs which may adversely affect the quality of the collection.

3. There is an urgent need for a complete and accurate union catalogue of the literature of the Museum so that the scientific staff can exploit fully the resources at their disposal.

4. The Museum receives about 500 periodical titles on the basis of subscription or exchange. C. H. Brown<sup>(9)</sup> lists the most frequently cited serials in zoology and entomology and I have made a comparative survey of the Museum periodicals with those listed in these tables. (Allowance must be made for the higher representation of American periodicals in Brown's Survey). The Museum receives 23 of the 95 most cited periodicals in Entomology (24.2 per cent.) and 27 of the 77 most cited Zoological periodicals (37.6 per cent.). If the Museum is to achieve any measure of completeness of coverage in these basic periodicals it must

develop its own acquisitions in its special fields of specialization and have immediate access to the other journals from some other library in this state.

#### *Conclusions:*

Hintz<sup>(11)</sup> has deduced from his survey of Museum Libraries certain conclusions which are of some relevance to this paper:—

(a) From the standpoint of holdings, the major Museum Libraries make an important contribution to the resources of American Libraries.

(b) On the basis of very meagre data, it appears that they have not been given adequate financial support.

(c) The importance of the exchange of publications as a means of building a major book collection is apparent.

(d) Museum Libraries place major emphasis on service to the Museum staff.

(e) The final and possibly most fundamental conclusion is that a study of Museum Libraries is vitally needed and is almost certainly a prerequisite to major improvements.

The South Australian Museum has a collection of books, manuscripts and reprints which is of national importance and adequate funds are required to ensure that the collection will be able to meet the increasing demands on its resources during the next few years.

An enquiry into the objectives, sociological implications, resources, personnel and administration of research libraries in Australia similar to the "Survey of New Zealand Library Resources" to be sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York would help these libraries to gain wider acceptance by government authorities in terms of financial support and also to assist in the speciali-

zation and development of library resources in this country.

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- (4) A catalogue of the different specimens of cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook to the South Hemisphere with a particular account of the manner of manufacturing the same in the various Islands in the South Seas . . . Printed by Alexander Shaw, London, 1787.
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# Golden Jubilee Conference

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Dunedin, 15th-19th February, 1960

JOHN METCALFE

I had the honour of attending the Golden Jubilee Conference of the New Zealand Library Association as the representative of the Library Association of Australia. I was indeed an honoured guest of the New Zealand Association which sends back its regards to our Association. Now I must of course give some account, but find myself in difficulty.

It would be presumptuous of me to discuss the affairs of the New Zealand Association which are peculiarly its own and presumptuous of me to attempt a survey of New Zealand libraries based on a superficial inspection of the libraries I happened to come across in a three weeks' holiday tour of New Zealand before the Conference opened at Dunedin on February 16th, and much the more so because the highlight of the Conference was the presentation to it of Dr. Osborn's report of his survey of New Zealand library resources. The report was printed in time for the Conference and an evening was devoted to a talk on it by Dr. Osborn and to discussion.

I can however say something about New Zealand, about New Zealand libraries, and about the New Zealand Library Association and its Jubilee Conference.

First of all I can recommend New Zealand as a place for a sight-seeing holiday; the North Island especially for its glow-worm cave at Waitomo, its geysers and Maori villages round Rotorua, its geysers again and geo-thermal power station near Lake Taupo, its lakes and its scenery generally; the South Island for its majestic mountains, lakes and waterfalls. Staying at Mount Cook I was able to go over mountains rising to twice the height of Kosciusko, and on to a glacier, with no trouble at all by taking a ride in an aeroplane which actually landed at the head of the Franz Joseph Glacier using skis instead of wheels; and from Queens-

town on the magnificent Lake Wakatipu I was able to fly over and through the mountains again, down to Milford Sound to have a drink at the hotel there, and then back to Queenstown from the west coast, all in less than two hours. Australians should visit New Zealand and take the opportunity of doing so cheaply on their way to or from England or America.

Talk of New Zealand libraries inevitably invites comparison with Australian libraries, and comparison may be odious, but I think carefully considered and well founded comparisons could help both countries. I found in discussion that I had to correct myself in saying Australia, when what I was talking about was only one State; New Zealand is in effect one State with a fairly even distribution of libraries, both in kind and in degree of development, whilst though there are basic similarities between the six States in Australia there are differences from Queensland round to Western Australia. I came to the conclusion that there would have to be careful consideration of what was being compared and agreement on what I may call values or objectives, and then equally detailed surveys of say New South Wales or Victoria and of New Zealand to ensure a comparative study which would be more than a comparison based on superficial impressions and perhaps prejudice.

My own very tentative conclusion is that Australian libraries, especially municipal and shire lending library systems would be benefited by a study of those in New Zealand though there might be fundamental disagreement on the pay collections which are a defended feature of New Zealand public libraries; and I think with further development of their present national library service and of proposed regional libraries New Zealand could get ahead of Australia, even if it is not so

now. We cannot afford complacency on the grounds that we are the more populous and wealthier country.

In its libraries and librarianship I think New Zealand benefits from the much greater degree of decentralization which its population has in comparison with that of Australia. If we suppose the urban population of New South Wales or Victoria divided up amongst not less than a dozen towns ranging down in population from five to one hundred thousand then we have a rough idea of population distribution in New Zealand which has resulted in at least four municipal lending and reference libraries, at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin of the size and quality we are only beginning to develop in a city such as Newcastle. And there is in each of these cities a university or a university college older and further advanced than that at Newcastle, and with a library on the edge of much great development. I saw the plans of new buildings for two of them to be started in the fairly immediate future.

In some respects this decentralization may be a source of weakness; none of the public libraries has a collection equal to those of the State libraries in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide; none of the university libraries has a collection equal to that of the University of Adelaide; on the other hand there is duplication and decentralization of essential material and there are more opportunities for librarians to have a range of experience and to secure positions only possible in comparatively much fewer libraries in Australia with roughly four times the population of New Zealand. And if only out of necessity, New Zealand has developed the kind of co-operation now only beginning in Australia through AACOBS.

It may be said that New Zealand hasn't a national library; on the other hand it may be said that it has three or even four; the library of its one and only Parliament, which is a good one, the National Library Service which may be taken as roughly corresponding to the National Central Library in Great Britain, the Turnbull Library corresponding to the Mitchell

Library in Sydney or the Australiana collection of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library in Canberra, and the libraries of its Department of Scientific and Industrial Research corresponding to the libraries of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. There now seems to be a final decision for some amalgamation of the first three, whereas in Australia the present intention appears to be to separate in some way two elements of what has been called a Commonwealth National Library, that is the Parliamentary Library and the national collection being developed with it on the pattern of the Library of Congress. The advantage in reality, if not in present appearance, may therefore be with New Zealand.

Apart from the libraries of its Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and one or two others, for example, the library of its Reserve Bank, New Zealand has few special libraries though it has some small but good special collections of rare material in its general libraries, for example, in Dunedin and Auckland. This lack of special libraries compared with Australia is however more a reflection of the fact that New Zealand has not yet had the development of secondary industries which has taken place in Australia. There are signs of development to which the libraries will contribute and there could well be an increasing number of special librarians in the next decade.

The history of the New Zealand Library Association has been in some respects the reverse of ours. There was an association of public libraries, the Library Association of New Zealand, established at the instance of the city of Dunedin. This Association however was dormant during and after the first war; convened again by the Council of the City of Dunedin it had conferences in 1927, 1928 and 1930 and again in 1935 when in the words of Mr. Alley's Presidential address this year "the L.A.N.Z. became the N.Z.L.A. bringing in professional librarians as full members". In Australia on the other hand, we made a clean break with a dormant association which was one of library authorities rather



than librarians, founded our Institute of Librarians in 1937 and reconstituted it in 1949 admitting what New Zealand now calls institutional members. Since 1949 our Association has been stable in the essentials of its constitution, but the New Zealand Association appears to be still going through a period of what might be called evolution. What are called the local authorities have had a share of representation in their general meetings and on their council which some consider disproportionate and there is a tendency to equalize representation as between public and other types of libraries and between corporate or institutional members and librarians. These have their own professional section in the Association though it appears questionable whether under their constitution there can properly be a section of librarians as such any more than under ours, and it seems to exist for the present to extend or assert the influence of qualified librarians in the Association and to further the interest of librarians by way of salary, conditions of employment, and so on.

The New Zealand Association might be said to have a wider and more important range of functions than the Australian, notably in having broadly the functions which are being planned for AACOBs and its bibliographical centre in the Commonwealth National Library; but its functions in this respect have grown out of voluntary effort over the past 25 years and they may still represent a stage in evolution. More and more money has been sought and secured from the Government for the acquisition, recording and rationalization of holdings; this work will require more paid staff, and if and when the national library position is clarified, as it seems likely to be, there is I think a probability that some of the work begun voluntarily by the Association will pass on a fully paid basis to the national library. Up to the present the New Zealand Association has been assisted by the National Library Service much as the Library Association of Australia has been assisted by the Public Library of New South Wales in the past, but in addition, it has been helped to be an instrument through which things have been done at a national level which the

Association could not have done entirely on its own resources, and the scale of development now obviously requires careful consideration of the respective roles of a voluntary association of libraries and librarians and tax supported agencies.

The National Library School managed by the National Library Service, works in close collaboration with the Library Association which provides correspondence courses with short courses to supplement them at the National Library School. Again evolution seems to be taking place and there seems to be agreement that the National Library School will become a school at one of the universities, probably that of Wellington where it now is.

I attended meetings of the Council of the Association, the general Conference sessions, its Annual General Meeting, some section meetings, and after the close of the Conference, a weekend meeting of university librarians and their deputies with Dr. Osborn. As I have indicated much of the business of the Association is peculiar to it and to New Zealand conditions, and it would be presumptuous of me to comment. I can say that the Conference was very well organized and owed much, as our conferences do, to the work of the local branch. The social side was very pleasant without taking too much time, and the highlight of this was the Jubilee Dinner at which the Prime Minister, Mr. Nash, was present. He showed himself to be greatly interested in books and libraries with considerable knowledge, and some early experience as a bookseller, and he took the opportunity to make a statement of his Government's intention to support both the development of the National Library and proposals for regional development. I spoke at this dinner on behalf of our Association in response to the toast of other Library Associations given by Mr. Collins of Canterbury University. Dr. Andrew Osborn spoke first for the A.L.A., then Mr. Havard-Williams, Librarian of Otago University, for the L.A., London, then myself for the L.A.A., then Mr. John Harris for the West African Library Association, and then a student at the National



Library School, Mr. E. Djaka for the Federation of Asian Library Associations.

John Harris did much of New Zealand pioneering work in the Association and in bibliography and bibliographical control when he was librarian at Otago University. He had then gone to Nigeria to be librarian at the University College at Ibadan and had become a somewhat legendary figure, who however showed during this his first visit back to New Zealand, that the legends of his personality were very much founded on fact. He gave the Conference a general account of developments in Nigeria and especially of the foundation of a School of Librarianship beginning this year, whilst I gave an account of what I thought to be the present state of professional status and education in Australia. And I was struck, as I think everyone was, by the fact that Nigeria and Australia are each founding their first University School of Librarianship in the same year. It was generally agreed that whilst Australia and New Zealand are by

such definitions as are used by UNESCO, developed countries, the so-called under developed countries are not anything like as far behind us as we may in our complacency think.

Aspiring librarians on both sides of the Tasman seek to go overseas, to Great Britain and America, and on their way they may stop briefly, too briefly, in Australia or New Zealand. It is a good thing to go further afield than Australasia, but I am convinced there could be more visiting between Australia and New Zealand, with combinations of business and pleasure which would be of individual and mutual national benefit, and we need not wait for the occasional exchange of salutations at jubilee or even more frequent conferences. It should for example be possible to arrange an exchange tour of younger librarians at a cost to those participating which would not be prohibitive. I urge consideration.

John Metcalfe.

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#### SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

*The Scottish Library Association will hold a Summer School of Librarianship at Newbattle Abbey College from July 2nd-8th, 1960.*

*The Association would like to see librarians from other countries at the School. The cost of the course, including board and residence, is £6/10/0 sterling and inquiries should be made to J. W. Cockburn, Esq., F.L.A., Central Public Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh 1 not later than June 18th, 1960.*

*The programme includes addresses on the problems of staffing; publishing and bookselling; the B.N.B.; the local collection; the Profession of Librarianship and on the origin of Books, Impressions of Russian Libraries and the Teleprinter service of the Library.*

# Book Reviews

*The Librarian (periodical). Subject guide to books; v. 1, History, travel and description; general ed.: Lionel R. McColvin; associate eds.: K. R. McColvin, E. W. Padwick. London, J. Clarke, 1959. 50/- stg.*

The *Subject guide to books* is designed to enable librarians and booksellers to trace readily a book suitable for the general reader who wants something on a given subject when nothing can be supplied from stock. It is not intended as a list of best books, or as an aid to revision of stock.

This first volume deals, roughly speaking, with subjects covered by the Dewey class 900, excluding 920. Entries are arranged alphabetically by name of subject, with very few references from one heading to another. Analysis reveals them to be apportioned approximately as follows:

Names of regions, countries, towns, rivers, mountains, etc.	71%
Names of persons	22%
Names of historical topics or events	4%
References	3%

Biographies only of some rulers and statesmen and others connected with the history of countries are included, but entries for them are not linked by references from entries for the relevant countries. Biography is to be covered in the next volume, and presumably all or many of the biographical entries in this first volume will be duplicated therein, or references made from that volume to this. It might have been better to have excluded biographies from this volume, for biographical entries would be more confidently sought in the biography than in the history volume.

Historical topics or events are rarely entered by name. There is, for example, no entry for Renaissance or for Industrial Revolution. This does not mean that no books on such subjects are listed. Most of them can readily and not unreasonably be traced under names of countries or places, as, for example, Renaissance under

Europe — history — 16th century.

Entries consist of author, title, publisher and date of publication. Annotations are rarely provided. All books listed are stated to be suitable for the general reader, highly technical, detailed or advanced works on the one hand and sketchy, verbose, chatty or personal works on the other hand being excluded, and preference is given to books that are in print and in English. Annotations are therefore rarely needed, but an indication of illustrations would have been useful.

Many apparent omissions are due to the fact that no suitable book could be traced. Analytical entries for subjects which are treated in a work of wider scope, when no suitable work on the specific subject exists, do not appear to have been attempted.

There are some errors and inconsistencies. For example, Australia in the First World War is entered Australia — history — 20th century, while Australia in the Second World War is entered World War II — Australian forces, and Queensland is out of alphabetical sequence. But such errors are few and unimportant. Titles are well chosen, and it would be fruitless and misleading to criticise particular entries.

The work is planned "so as to offer a simple and immediate answer to many of the questions likely to be posed in branch and central libraries, in bookshops large and small". But it will be useful chiefly in satisfying subject enquiries from readers whose interest is purely general, and even then only if there exists a suitable book dealing wholly with the subject. It is not likely to be helpful in dealing with enquiries prompted by a specific purpose or need, even though "it is designed as a 'first approach', its aim being to put the reader into contact with one book which, even if it does not completely meet his needs, will successfully initiate his search and lead to wider reading." No doubt it is good to encourage wider reading, but not, surely, by providing a book

which does not completely meet the reader's need.

This volume is, in effect, a select list of books about regions, countries, towns, rivers, mountains, etc., for the general reader. As such it is of value, and most general libraries will find it useful. It is possible that the wider claims made for the *Subject Guide* in the Introduction to this volume will be justified by experience in its use.

John Balnaves.

*Two Augustan booksellers: John Dunton and Edmund Curll, by Peter Murray Hill. Lawrence, Kansas, 1958. (University of Kansas publications. Library series no. 3.)*

The booklet under review contains the printed version of the second Annual Public Lecture on Books and Bibliography delivered at the Lawrence campus in 1955. The lecturer was the well known London bookseller P. M. Hill, a specialist in seventeenth and eighteenth century literature who unfortunately died recently.

The choice of his subject was sound. Quite a lot is known of the history of bookselling in the Augustan age and the period is as rich as any in anecdotes and the spice of life. Hill quotes and recites quite a number of these—some of which are perhaps a little too well known to hold the attention of any but a novice to eighteenth century literature. However, there was in addition, the fact that John Dunton ventured across the Atlantic to sell his wares to the colonials of Boston, bringing back "home" an amusing and entertaining account of New England in 1686—a fact which naturally has some special appeal for the audience to whom the lecture was addressed.

Edmund Curll has perhaps been even more "written up" than John Dunton so that while Hill's brief account is pleasant it provides nothing new about the somewhat eccentric life of this bookseller-publisher, apart from the laudable endeavour to resurrect the good that has been "interred with their bones".

But some remarks occur in the lectures which will provide and are probably

meant to provide a stimulus to collectors of eighteenth century books.

Through his experience in the book trade, Hill is of course in an excellent position to assess the relative rarity of the large output of Dunton and of Curll, and he points out that neither the BM or Wing have traced or ascribed correctly a considerable proportion of their publications. Indeed he says apropos Dunton that his publishing activities are an "Eldorado" for scholars in search of an author. Neither Dunton nor Curll made much use of the Stationers' Hall Register and there are indeed still hundreds of ephemeral and not-so-ephemeral pieces issued over the imprint of these and other early eighteenth century bookseller-publishers which deserve tracking down for their own sake as well as for the sake of completing our sketchy picture of eighteenth century bibliography. To be sure, the Augustan poets have been served pretty well by bibliographers, but there are indeed still many gaps in the bibliography of the eighteenth century's lesser writers and in the critical work produced during that same period.

I find it a little difficult to understand Hill's seeming surprise at what he calls "that curious duality of character which seems to have been so much a part of the age". This remark is made in connection with the juxtaposition of two titles issued by Curll: *The Devout Christian's companion* and *The way of a Man with a Maid*.

A glance at many of our contemporary publishers, lists would assure the curious that there is nothing to be astonished about. Except for a handful of publishers who for one reason or another follow a definite line, religious, political, philosophical, aesthetic—and I am not suggesting that for this reason their output be either small or insignificant—most publishers appear to have more than one iron in the fire. And the new and enterprising publisher has then as now cherished a chance of supporting the refined with the risqué.

D. H. Borchardt.

William B. Todd, "New Adventures Among Old Books: An Essay in Eighteenth Century Bibliography" (Lawrence, Kansas. (University of Kansas Publications Library Series Number 4.)

Mr. Todd is best known for his study of press figures as bibliographical evidence, especially in eighteenth century books. In this lecture he attempts a diagnosis of the general state of eighteenth century bibliography. From such examples as Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, Johnson's *Taxation no Tyranny*, and Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*—classic works of which the authoritative texts were established only so recently as 1952-4—he shows the pressing need for more bibliographical work in the field. The eighteenth century (Mr. Todd argues) has suffered from the proclivity of bibliographers towards earlier periods, like the Elizabethan, where by now the problems have become much less urgent. "Most bibliographical research . . . is quite irrational, determined in part by the tradition of earlier studies, in part by an instinctive yearning toward the antique . . . For fifteenth century English books there are at least six standard references, all under continuous revision and reclassification, for the sixteenth century three or four comprehensive accounts, for the seventeenth century two or three, for the eighteenth century not a one."

Conceding the fact of this discrepancy, one may doubt the reasons for it given by Mr. Todd. The situation is more probably due to simple historical accident: Elizabethan bibliography is more "advanced" because such pioneers as McKerrow and Greg happened to work there, producing the "standard references" and evolving techniques which others have been able to take up after them. It is only now that the same foundations are being laid in the eighteenth century. Some diversion of energies to the field is certainly to be wished for: Mr. Todd stresses the need for editions of the Bowyer and Strahan ledgers, and even more for an S.T.C. of eighteenth century books ("What is now being asked for a single leaf of the Constance Missal . . . would insure

the completion of work on no less than 10,000 books in the eighteenth century"). Some of the most valuable pages of the monograph are occupied with Mr. Todd's closer analysis of the ways in which present deficiencies may be overcome: his particular demonstration of the relevance of press figures, of the bibliographical value of contemporary notices of books, and of the need for a more strict discrimination of "editions" than has been customary in the past. The cases scrutinised lend support to his concluding judgment: "We go on preparing catalogues of what we think are first editions, publishing reprints of what we believe to be the authoritative text, and uttering opinions on what we suppose are the final statements of authors, all in ignorance of evidence which, some time, may require that we do everything over again."

I know of no other brief survey of eighteenth century bibliography that is so stimulating and so informative.

G. A. Wilkes.

Archer Taylor, "Catalogues of Rare Books; A Chapter in Bibliographical History" (Lawrence, Kansas, 1958). (University of Kansas Publications; Library Series no. 5).

This small book, containing the text of one of the latest of a series of lectures given under the auspices of the University of Kansas Libraries, opens rather ominously. Its author goes out of his way to urge the intrinsic "dryness" of his subject and only after he has made this point does he proceed, almost apologetically, to assert its importance. He seems anxious to assure his readers that, however dull may be the lecture which follows, the responsibility for this lies not with its author, but with the intractably dreary body of material with which he must deal. For my part, I found these early misgivings rather distressingly confirmed by what followed and I finished the book regretting that Taylor had seemingly communicated so much of this alleged dullness to his narrative.

To this dullness several things seem to contribute. In the first place, the quality

of the writing is poor. There is little grace, little strength and the touch is unfailingly heavy. Again, Taylor seems undecided as to whether he is writing an essay or a lecture, and it is significant that, although the text was delivered as a lecture, he calls it an "essay" in his introduction.

As a result, although one reads the book without undue strain, its effect as a lecture must have been very different. It is hard to imagine its having been other than very heavy listening. Finally, the impression of the book's being excerpted from the material for a larger study is strong. It is closely packed with detail—so closely packed that the author has little opportunity to give us the kind of detail and documented judgment that seem called for.

These are some of my objections to the book, but they are, I believe, merely symptoms of what is really wrong. The truth seems to be that Taylor is not at all sure of his audience and that his apologetic opening is a prelude to some rather half-hearted popularising that will convince no one. This is a pity, for the book gives every sign (and this is confirmed by what we can learn from elsewhere) of being solidly based upon a real grasp of the content and chronology of the subject. The facts are here and they are handled with the confidence of real scholarship. But the failure to select and concentrate, as a lecture like this demands, results in a rather banal catalogue of names and titles, characterised by unconvincingly documented judgments. In other words, the confined space of a lecture makes the author's approach an impossible one; apparent superficiality and real dullness are almost unavoidable where an author has refused to dwell upon the significant and restrict his range of reference.

There seems to me, then, an initial error of judgment. But there is more than this. There is, in my view, a failure to maintain due historical perspective in the evaluation of the material. Whenever an author writes from a position of unassailable attainment and looks pityingly on the pathetic efforts of his predecessors

who are groping towards the secret which he has already discovered, we can expect the kind of thing that Taylor gives us. Repeatedly through the book, he makes this kind of judgment and always with the assumption that he is dealing with minds that are either inferior or lacking in grasp, the products of unenlightenment. It is only as he approaches his own times that his judgments begin to shed their asperity. In particular, his assumptions about the modern reader's expectations of these catalogues are often most irritating. He appears never to see these catalogues as centrally important documents for the history of ideas and for the history of scholarship. If he does see them as such, he manages to conceal his perception uncommonly well.

There is, of course, a case to be made out for his approach—but the issue of such a case is the kind of dullness that Taylor himself deplores and fears. The real significance of these catalogues seems to me to be found in the light they cast upon contemporary positions and contemporary interests, a light which can help us to attain to valuable perceptions in the intellectual history of any age, as we know, for example, from some of the interesting work done on medieval catalogues. There is nothing dull about this kind of evaluation. It is often exciting and always revealing.

For all this, the book does provide a most valuable factual survey of its subject and it is, bibliographically, a very useful and informative resumé. My regret is that it is not more than this and that it possesses so few of the stimulating perceptions which a lecture of this kind allows its author to offer us.

One last complaint. Is Jean Mabillon merely to be dismissed as "a famous bibliographer of the late seventeenth century"? Even in this specialised context, one might have expected that the greatest of the Maurists might have been placed a little higher than this. To me, this kind of judgment sums up the serious limitations of the book.

G. H. Russell.



Robert L. Collison. *Indexes and indexing — Guide to the indexing of books and collections of books, periodicals, music, gramophone records, films and other material, with a reference section and suggestions for further reading* 2nd ed. London, E. Benn, 1959.

"This small book is devoted to the task of explaining the basic rules on which all good indexing must rest, and to showing how they may be applied in practice to the many different problems which confront the indexer" (p. 21).

The literature on book indexing is scarce and it is rather disappointing that this book written by an experienced indexer, should prove to be no more than its title claims—a guide to indexing and the fields in which it may be applied to make life easier and more efficient.

The book is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with the indexing of books. Since the general principles of specific entry and reference making are common to book indexing and the making of subject entries for a dictionary catalogue, much of the material in this first section is familiar to a librarian. A book, however, is an entity and the object of the index is to make all the contents of that book available to any reader without delay. The indexer must be able to interpret the author's intentions within the physical limits of the space provided by the publisher for the index. Practical suggestions for tackling the problem are made, some economies in indexing are indicated and there is some discussion of the various difficulties which may be encountered. Two chapters are given to checking, layout and style and collaboration with the printer. The idea of using Boolean algebra to help the indexer to select and check references to related subjects is rather alarming for the non-mathematician and such results as

Gates (Farming) *see also* Cattle;

Farm Buildings *see also* Cattle, Dairies, Fencing, Silos, etc.

are not convincing proof of its applicability.

The principles of book indexing may

be applied in many fields and in the second part of the book Mr. Collison indicates these fields and ways in which the indexing of such things as films, sound, business records, etc., may be approached. A brief chapter on co-ordinate indexing and another on mechanical indexing are included. It is not considered that either could be applied to book indexing. "It [co-ordinate indexing] is not applicable to the construction of ordinary printed indexes to books, but its application to the organisation of large quantities of miscellaneous documents is clearly worth considering. . ." (p. 142).

In this connection the analytical entries required for business records indexing is suggested as a field of application. As for mechanised indexing "Nevertheless, it remains an office indexing system, as distinct from printed indexes, though it may always be used as a basis for the latter." (p. 150).

The reference section which forms the third part of the book includes such helpful features as a Schedule of standard proof correction marks, Specimen page of corrected proof of index, Table of number of index entries per page, Twenty basic rules for indexers, A dozen rules for arranging index entries and An examination for indexers.

The constitution and rules of the Society of Indexers and outline answers to the examination paper are given as appendices. These, together with the chapters on Indexing at speed, How Boolean can your index be?, Fees for indexing, Business indexing, Co-ordinate indexing, and Mechanised indexing are additions to the first edition, the original chapters of which have been reprinted without change.

Mr. Collison's conclusion that "The best way to begin to learn the art of indexing is to study the existing indexes and to make extensive use of them." (p. 151) is no doubt true, but without some idea of the mechanics of good indexing such a study could prove unrewarding. This book does show the way and the suggestions for further reading are a valuable adjunct.

Lois Davey.



Gorokhoff, Boris I. *Publishing in The U.S.S.R.* [Bloomington, 1959.] (Indiana University Publications, Slavic and East European Series. 19.) Horecky, Paul L. *Libraries and Bibliographic Centers in The Soviet Union.* [Bloomington, 1959.] (Indiana University Publications, Slavic and East European Series. 16.)

Winger, Howard, ed. *Iron Curtains and Scholarship; The Exchange of Knowledge in a Divided World. Papers Presented before The 23rd Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, 1958.* Chicago [1958] (University of Chicago Studies in Library Science.)

Grants from The Council on Library Resources made Gorokhoff's and Horecky's studies possible. They are very useful contributions despite the fact that they are not always as objective as they ought to be and they are based on published reports instead of firsthand information and therefore suffer the limitations of such compilations. Since Russia has one of the greatest publishing and library systems the world has ever known (Unesco figures disclose that, out of the world's total production, one book out of five is published in Russia; and there are nearly 400,000 libraries in the Soviet Union), librarians in particular and readers in general ought to have an informed knowledge, such as can be obtained from these two books, of what is happening in Russia. An American reporter (quoted by both authors) laid down the challenge to the democracies when he said "The city population of Russia must be the 'readingest' public in the world."

Libraries will be specially interested in Gorokhoff's account of the publishing network in the Soviet Union (Chapter 7) and bibliographical services (Chapter 8); also appendixes 48-54 give useful lists of the periodical publications of important agencies such as the Academy of Sciences.

Horecky is concerned largely with the library as a mass medium for the advancement of official Soviet objectives. There are chapters on cataloguing, library buildings, librarianship as a profession (including education for librarianship); there is

a description of the Lenin Library, the Leningrad Public Library, and other major institutions; and there are descriptions of libraries by type. Appendix 34 is a directory of the principal libraries, bibliographical centres and library schools.

The annual conference of the Chicago Graduate Library School was concerned with the problems of communication between scholars on both sides of the iron curtain, more particularly the problems of intellectuals in the United States and Eastern Europe. The paper by Gvosdev on publishing and book distribution in the U.S.S.R. gives a clearer and more succinct overview than Gorokhoff in his book; and Whitby's paper on Russian libraries has the advantage of being based to a considerable extent on firsthand observation. Whitby makes the following important observations which we should benefit by: "I am convinced that the Soviets fully appreciate the particular role of libraries as the handmaidens of science and technology. It follows, therefore, that today the Soviet library is oriented toward science and technology at the expense of other areas of learning." Melville Ruggles' paper on Eastern European publications in American libraries is important for the insight it gives into the development of Slavic collections in libraries outside of Russia. The Slavic resources in the United States comprise 1,500,000 monographs, 70,000 periodical titles, and 4,600 files of newspapers, about 60 per cent. of the books and periodicals being in Russian and 40 per cent. of the newspapers. Half of these resources are in university libraries, though the Library of Congress has the greatest individual holdings.

Slavic holdings in Australian libraries are hopelessly inadequate in all fields of knowledge. These three books can provide much background information to help in the vigorous development of resources that ought to take place.

Andrew D. Osborn.

Mevissen, Werner. *Buechereibau: Public Library Building.* Essen [1958].

A German librarian has produced a handbook of public-library design, layout and equipment which by comparison with

Wheeler and Githens is more up-to-date, more varied in its examples and in certain respects less dogmatic. The text is bilingual, German and English, although some of the English terms require interpretation. Thus, "book selection" is used consistently for the shelves from which readers select their books for borrowing. The text, as well as the numerous illustrations and floor plans, relates to contemporary American, British, Canadian, German and Scandinavian practice. The trend is found

to be towards a functional form neither conventional nor sober. Special interest attaches to the sections on equipment because Mevissen feels that American standardisation has led to stagnation while German imaginative attempts have adapted library furniture to current aesthetic standards and technical possibilities. In fact he thinks that in a few years' time our libraries will be furnished and equipped very differently from today's practice.

A. D. Osborn.

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### COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

*The Commonwealth National Library opened its 1960 Training School in Canberra on Tuesday, 1st March, 1960. The school is accommodated at St. Mark's Anglican National Memorial Library, Barton, where, in addition to an auditorium it has a reading room for the Library Science collection and office space for the teaching staff.*

*The Director of the school is Miss Carol Schneider, B.A. (Melb.), M.S. in L.S. (Catholic University of America), who received her early training in librarianship at the Commonwealth National Library and later held the positions of librarian at the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, Australian Embassy, Washington, Australian Embassy, Paris, and Senior Librarian, Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, S.A. The lecturer in cataloguing and classification is Mr. John Balnaves, B.A. (Lond.), A.L.A., who has had professional experience at the Willesden and Shrewsbury Public Libraries, England, and with the Library Board of Western Australia where he has been lecturing in Cataloguing and Classification since 1957.*

*The school is, in the first instance, intended for officers of the Commonwealth National Library, but its students will include librarians from Commonwealth government departments, and possibly a few Asian librarians sponsored by the Colombo Plan.*

*The 1960 course aims at training students for the Preliminary and Registration examinations of the Library Association of Australia. From 1st March until 7th June it will cover beyond the Preliminary syllabus and continue for the rest of the year with the compulsory Registration subjects and elective subjects as required.*

*Membership of this course will be restricted to University graduates and they will be required to attend lectures and tutorials from 8.30 a.m. until 12.30 p.m. daily until 7th June, and thereafter 3 hours per week per Registration subject.*

*There is also a short course for non-graduates attempting the Preliminary examination. Candidates for this course will be required to attend the school for approximately six hours per week from 1st March until 7th June.*

# Registration Examination Results, 1959

## Australian Capital Territory

### *Pass in three papers*

Maguire, Carmel

### *Pass in two papers*

Burkitt, Ruth Millicent

Fox, Warwick Anderson

### *Pass in one paper*

Baskin, Judith Ann D'Acre

Kinnealy, Monica Anne

## New South Wales

### *Pass in four papers*

Gray, Dulcie Cameron

McIntyre, Margery Jean

Saxby, Henry Maurice (with Merit R1)

Symes, Olga Leslie

### *Pass in three papers*

Anderson, Laurie Kay

Baxter, Leonie Mary

Bluford, David John

Buck, Audrey Stephenie

Cope, Russell Leslie David

Cummings, John Lawrence

Fishburn, Dawn

Grundy, Margaret Joyce

Hillyar, Patricia Iole

Holmes, Margaret Mary Glennie

Howden, Bertha Aileen (with Merit R3)

Isaacs, Enid Susette Rogers

Jamieson, Helen Macrae

Jones, Paulette Isabel

Malone, Mary Elizabeth

Miles, Mary Adelaide

Miller, Jeanine Genevieve (with Merit R2, R3)

Moffit, Winefride Margaret

Moore, Vera Christabel

Packer, Valerie Pearl

Pattison, Stephanie

Rees, Alan Lloyd

Siddins, Pamela Marshall

Sinnott, Patricia Margaret

Strong, Margaret Ford

Trevivian, Pamela Leslie

Tucker, Gwendoline Margaret (with Merit R1)

Woodhouse, Frank Lewis

### *Pass in two papers*

Anstee, Cecily Anne

Banbury, Gillian Lila

Barry, Joan

Buzo, Elaine Winifred Walker

Campbell, Sheena Stewart

Clippingdale, Mary Margaret

Conder, Patricia Mary

Copeland, Ann Margaret

Cordell, Joan Mary

Crouch, Leonie Alice

Davis, Margaret Winsome

Delprat, Moyna Lien

Franklin, Janet Reese

Fraser, Shirley Patricia

Frost, Moya

Glock, Margaret Pam

Granger, Darli Leona

Gunnourie, Lucie Elizabeth

Hale, Rhonda Lilian

Hawkins, David Middleton

Hughes, Ruth Jackson

Hunt, Julie Marie

Huntley, Ruth

Lander, Ronald James

Levett, John Anthony

McBurney, Louisa Jane Yabsley

MacKinnon, Eileen Elizabeth

Miller, Beverley Sandra

Millington, Frank Seymour

Milward-Bason, Donna Annette Patricia

O'Loughlen, Barbara Ann

O'Loughlin, Patricia Ann

O'Mara, Veronica Agnes Robin

Powrie, Audrey Ruth

Preibish, André

Pritchard, Margaret Anne

Roberts, Jill Marguerite D'Arcy

Sullivan, Marcia Mary

Tice, Fay Muriel

Tow, Mary Teresa

Warren, Adele Henriette

Waterer, Judith Wren

White, Patricia Marie

Wildie, Patricia Frances

### *Pass in one paper*

Andrews, Jean Wylie

Arnott, Rosalie

Bennett, Noelene Margaret

Borchardt, Betty

Botham, Nancy

Brown, Colleen Mary

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 Cunningham, Janet Catherine  
 Dalton, Elizabeth Anne  
 Dolton, Kaye Viola  
 Gercken, Jean Frances  
 Gillam, Helen  
 Glynn, Leone Carmel  
 Grace, Margaret Adele  
 Hope, Barbara Louise  
 Jones, Diane Tasma  
 Lamerton, Faye Marie  
 Logan, June Rose  
 McMahon, Anne Monica  
 Moroney, Nora Frances  
 Morton, Jack  
 Oliver, Mary Diana  
 Payne, Barbara Winifred  
 Pead, Esme Rose  
 Petrich, Margaret Bracken  
 Rolnik, Zenon  
 Rowland, Marjorie  
 Shayler, John Lindow  
 Spurway, Isobel Constance  
 Thompson, Pamela May  
 Tobin, Anne Bernadette  
 Watson, Richard Samuel George  
 Whalan, Rex Egan  
 Young, Carolyn Victoria

#### Queensland

##### *Pass in five papers*

Carroll, Elizabeth Margaret

##### *Pass in three papers*

Hume, Hazel  
 Lee, Joan Margaret (with Merit R3)  
 McCorkindale, Shirley Mary  
 Paterson, Helen Fairlie  
 Waugh, Eirene Margaret (with Merit R1, R2)

##### *Pass in two papers*

Aland, Ann Florance  
 Doig, Anne Judith  
 Gunn, Shirley Beryl  
 Mills, Nona Mary  
 Quinn, Judith Mary  
 Richardson, June Cox

##### *Pass in one paper*

Catchpoole, Anne Elizabeth  
 Dacey, Shirley Fay  
 Dolan, Florence Catherine  
 Greenstreet, Judith Anne  
 McDougall, Maizellah Margaret  
 Nussey, Edward Reid

O'Keeffe, Mary  
 Proud, Margaret Reiby  
 Scott, Ellen  
 Yeo, Gladys Emily

#### South Australia

##### *Pass in three papers*

Campbell, Christine Jane  
 Jenkins, David Lloyd (with Merit R1, R3)  
 Stapley, Jocelyn (with Merit R3)  
 Thomson, Helen Mary (with Merit R2)  
 Warner, Elfriede Eva (with Merit R3)

##### *Pass in two papers*

Aylmore, Neville Charles  
 Macloy, Olivia Janette  
 Mills, Bessie Heather  
 Scally, Catharin Ann  
 Scrutton, Leona Rae  
 Sheridan, Mary Thérèse  
 Siska, Voldemar  
 Wall, Barbara Deane (with Merit R10)

##### *Pass in one paper*

Archbold, Ralph Thomas  
 Bell, Margaret Elizabeth  
 Castle, Ross Leslie  
 Chapman, Ann  
 Chenoweth, Wendy Jean  
 Dawe, Peter Harold  
 Heal, Lynette Rose  
 Heithersay, Anne  
 Hitchcox, Elizabeth Anne  
 Keig, Alan Richard  
 Moore, Dorothy Jean  
 Mortimer, Arthur William Blake  
 Mykyta, Irenej George  
 Rooney, Marjorie Winnifred  
 \*Ryan, Sydney Lawrence  
 Wilkins, Nola

\*Examination previously completed

#### Tasmania

##### *Pass in three papers*

Dunbar, Helen Mavis  
 Lilley, Caroline Ann Mulhearin (with Merit R51)  
 Thistlethwayte, Jill (with Merit R10)  
 Thomson, Fay Evelyn  
 Wolfe, Judith Ann

##### *Pass in two papers*

Flinn, Dorothy Elizabeth  
 McRae, Janet Fan (with Merit R51 and R9)



*Pass in one paper*

Nash, Helen McLeod  
Saunders, Peter Henry  
Scrivener, Jeffrey Ernest  
Walker, Mary Frances  
Worrall, Jennifer Ann

**Victoria**

*Pass in four papers*

Carey, Mary Elizabeth  
Garran, Elisabeth Rosemary (with Merit  
R1, R2, R3)

*Pass in three papers*

Darling, Keith Selwyn (with Merit in  
R3)  
Davis, Lauraine Amelia  
Doig, Ruth Marion  
Haig, James Francis (with Merit R3)  
Harris, Dorothy Mary  
Lawrence, Patricia Eulalie  
McLeod, Meryl Joy (with Merit R2, R3)  
Manning, Douglas Jonathan  
Romuld, Jocelyne Evelyn  
Sharp, Elaine Merle  
Stecher, Elizabeth (with Merit R2)  
Tuddenham, Patricia Anne

*Pass in two papers*

Aston, Margaret Coralie  
Baker, Dorothy Helen  
Bonig, Ali Otto  
Brown, Isabel Anne  
Cowen, Ruth Osburn  
Cuzens, Merlie Ivy  
Dean, Cynthia Charlotte  
Doery, Elizabeth Edith (with Merit R1)  
Gawith, Shirley Ruth (with Merit R1)  
Gunner, Iris Maree  
Hallows, Jennifer Frances  
Henderson, Joan Humphries  
Levy, Shirley Dawn  
Stanley, Beatrice Lorraine  
Stuart, Betty Eglantine  
Yeoman, Beverley Joy

*Pass in one paper*

Adams, John David  
Allen, Pixie Scott  
Boyd, Walter Henry  
Challenger, Beryl Ruth  
Elliot, Marguerita Josephine  
Evans, Janice Melva  
Frencham, Judith Claire  
Gore, Shirley Norelle  
Hardy, David Fletcher  
Hollyock, Dulcie Iona

Jones, Marion  
Korn, Joyce Isobel  
McConnell, Elizabeth Mary  
McKenzie, Keith Alexander  
McMicken, Joan Lillian  
Maslen, Joan Winsome  
Mitchell, Pamela Anne  
Montgomery, Michael John  
Murdoch, Alicia May  
Murphy, Nancy Theresa  
Newman, Janis Andrea  
Osborn, Gillian Margaret  
Pellas, Shirley Margot  
Piesse, Pauline Margaret  
Routley, Margaret Florence  
Semmens, Joan Adela  
Stecher, George  
Stevens, Dorothy  
Tanner, Euphemia Catherine  
Topperwien, Elaine Berenice  
von Laue, Rhoda Grace  
Warren, Irene Glennis  
Watt, Mavis Lavinia  
Weiss, Léonie Marguerite  
Wood, Lesley Elizabeth

**Western Australia**

*Pass in three papers*

Alexander, Mary Lowes (with Merit R3)  
Gibson, Margaret Ellen (with Merit R3)  
Gillett, Margaret Anne  
Griffith, Helen Margaret  
Lenanton, Charles Arthur John (with  
Merit R2)  
Williamson, Anthea (with Merit R2)

*Pass in two papers*

Browne, Judith  
Cundill, Mavis Irene  
Hartigan, Margaret Mary  
Tayler, Stephanie  
Wright, Ronald Percy

*Pass in one paper*

Davson, Barbara Hoghton  
Howitt, Felicity Ann  
Kahan, Jean Catherine  
McCall, Mary Lennie  
O'Sullivan, Mary Kathleen  
Roberts, Leila Shirley  
Zalums, Elmar

**Candidates sitting Overseas**

*Pass in two papers*

Anderson, Edith Alexena  
Fowler, Claire Alison  
Richardson, Rosemary Patricia

*Pass in one paper*

Chapman, Valerie Constance  
Zia-ul-Haq  
Hemming, Rosemary Ann  
Power, Margaret Josephine  
Yeap, Rosemary Dawn

The following completed the Registration  
Examination this year:

**Australian Capital Territory**

Maguire, Carmel

**New South Wales**

Buck, Audrey Stephanie  
Clippingdale, Mary Margaret  
Conder, Patricia Mary  
Cope, Russell Leslie David  
Copeland, Ann Margaret  
Cummings, John Lawrence  
Cunningham, Janet Catherine  
Fishburn, Dawn  
Fraser, Shirley Patricia  
Frost, Moya  
Glynn, Leone Carmel  
Holmes, Margaret Mary Glennie  
Hope, Barbara Louise  
Isaacs, Enid Susette Rogers  
Jamieson, Helen Macrae  
Lander, Ronald James  
Levett, John Anthony  
Miller, Jeanine Genevieve  
Moffit, Winefreid Margaret  
Morton, Jack  
O'Loughlen, Barbara Ann  
Preibish, André  
Saxby, Henry Maurice  
Shayler, John Lindow  
Waterer, Judith Wren  
Whalan, Rex Egan  
Woodhouse, Frank Lewis

**Queensland**

Catchpoole, Anne Elizabeth  
Greenstreet, Judith Anne  
McCorkindale, Shirley Mary  
O'Keefe, Mary  
Paterson, Helen Fairlie

**South Australia**

Archbold, Ralph Thomas  
Campbell, Christine Jane  
Dawe, Peter Harold  
Jenkins, David Lloyd  
Mills, Bessie Heather  
Rooney, Marjorie Winnifred

**Tasmania**

Flinn, Dorothy Elizabeth  
Thistlethwayte, Jill

**Victoria**

Aston, Margaret Coralie  
Carey, Mary Elizabeth  
Davis, Lauraine Amelia  
Henderson, Joan Humphries  
Tuddenham, Patricia Anne

**Western Australia**

Kahan, Jean Catherine  
Wright, Ronald Percy  
Zalums, Elmar

**Candidates sitting Overseas**

Chapman, Valerie Constance  
Power, Margaret Josephine  
Yeap, Rosemary Dawn

**Passes in Groups of Papers**

1 who took 6 papers passed in 5  
6 who took 4 papers passed in 4  
10 who took 4 papers passed in 3  
13 who took 4 papers passed in 2  
6 who took 4 papers passed in 1  
52 who took 3 papers passed in 3  
25 who took 3 papers passed in 2  
38 who took 3 papers passed in 1  
48 who took 2 papers passed in 2  
54 who took 2 papers passed in 1  
18 who took 1 paper passed in 1

**Total:** 271 out of 338 candidates passed  
in one or more papers.

52 candidates completed the Registration  
Examination in 1959.

# REPORT ON RESULTS

## Passes and Failures by Papers

	Pass	Fail	Total	Merit
R1. Cataloguing, excluding classification and subject headings	80(48.2%)	86(51.8%)	166	7
R2. Classification and subject cataloguing	98(62.4%)	59(37.5%)	157	7
R3. Cataloguing and Classification: Practical	123(74.1%)	43(25.9%)	166	13
R4. Provision, administration, processes and services of libraries:				
A. General reference libraries	10(58.8%)	7(41.2%)	17	—
B. General lending libraries	47(77%)	14(23%)	61	1
C. University and college libraries	20(64.5%)	11(35.5%)	31	—
R5. Provision, administration, processes and services of special libraries and information services:				
A-H	20(47.6%)	22(52.4%)	42	—
I. Australian	9(81.8%)	2(18.2%)	11	2
R6. History and purposes of libraries and related services	44(73.3%)	16(26.7%)	60	—
R7. Production, acquisition and indexing of materials for research	14(77.8%)	4(22.2%)	18	—
R8. Production, publication, history and care of books	22(47.8%)	24(52.2%)	46	—
R9. Archives, with special reference to Australia	4(80%)	1(20%)	5	1
R10. Library work with children	12(16.2%)	62(83.8%)	74	2

## FROM THE EXAMINERS' REPORTS

### R1. Cataloguing, excluding classification and subject headings.

*Question 1.* Most candidates spent time demonstrating that they had read Osborn's *Crisis in Cataloging* rather than answering the question. An adequate answer called for an appreciation of the cataloguing problems in different types of libraries, a knowledge of the deficiencies of the present codes and of the attempts that are being made to remedy them, and an understanding of the administrative problems of cataloguing.

*Question 3.* The problem of the growing bulk of the card catalogue was usually stressed and many sensational statistics and forecasts quoted and misquoted. A number of candidates forgot that the printed book catalogue will exist in more

than one copy, and consequently saw it leading to greater problems of congestion and monopoly than the card catalogue. This unique existence was even advanced as an advantage over the card catalogue of which some libraries like to have two copies. The misconception about the number of copies was frequently discarded later in the answer, but it was one cause of the almost invariable failure to appreciate the full range of virtues of a catalogue that can be widely distributed. There was a tendency not to look beyond the particular library system and its departments, branches and personal clientele in imagining distribution. In fact, the printed book catalogue was too often seen as the enemy of co-operation, as meaning the end of card distribution services as well as the unit card, even by candidates who also

referred to the possibility of supplementing printed catalogues with temporary card catalogues. Some considered sheaf and slip procedures at too great length.

*Question 4.* Most candidates were aware of the difference between the two publications in method of arrangement of entries but some displayed only a vague knowledge of "the classified arrangement" in *B.N.B.* Few mentioned that the two follow different cataloguing rules and there was little critical discussion of the provision of subject cataloguing data. Some of the poorest answers came from candidates who apparently did not realise that most entries in the *Library of Congress Author Catalog* give tracing notes for added entries and considered its value as a cataloguing aid limited to use as an authority for main entry heading and as a guide to the layout of the main entry.

*Question 5.* Some candidates defined and discussed analytical entries in general instead of *author* analytical entries. Some confused answers showed that some students think the terms "added" and "analytical" entry are synonymous. Many candidates failed to mention the effect that the possession of bibliographies and indexes may have on the need for analytical entries.

*Question 6.* Many answers revealed a deplorable lack of knowledge. Very few candidates managed an accurate definition or description of centralised cataloguing, the majority defining it as "cataloguing done by a central library for its branches". Most were able to give a reasonable description of co-operative cataloguing, but some became very confused in their efforts to distinguish between it and centralised cataloguing. A number failed in this question through omission of any reference to standard catalogues, or because their attempted answer revealed a complete lack of knowledge of this type of catalogue. Amongst the latter group a surprisingly large number thought a standard catalogue was "a catalogue of a library using a standard form of cataloguing such as the *L.C. Rules for Descriptive Cataloging* and the *A.L.A. Rules*," or "a catalogue using unit cards". The description of union

catalogues was quite good, but a number of candidates who came prepared for a tipped question chose to regard this as the union catalogue question.

*Question 7.* Nearly all answers were vitiated by failure to realise that "complicated" is not necessarily a term of reproach and is not synonymous with "confusing", "confused" or "incomprehensible". Answers were very disappointing indeed and, in the absence of any ability to state a case and argue it, the knowledge some candidates possessed of the *A.L.A. Rules* had to be credited even though they were not making any proper use of it.

*Question 8.* Many candidates confined themselves to an exact transcription, or a paraphrase, of Rules 45-46 with little attempt at critical discussion and there was a general tendency to ignore reference to rules other than these two. Some of the better candidates attempting this question were critical not only of the *A.L.A. Rules* for change of name but also of Lubetzky's criticism of these rules.

*Question 9.* Candidates were probably unwise to attempt this question without some practical experience, or without having given some previous thought to the relevant rules, all of which are rather long to consider for the first time in an examination. There were some signs of haste, in unsystematic and unfinished work. Adverse criticism of the rules was generally misguided, and some people missed the clues in the rules themselves as to what is unusual or interesting in their provisions, e.g., the possibility of main subject entry for maps, discussed in a footnote to the *A.L.A. rule*, and the expedient of conventional title for music, treated in some detail by the *L.C. Rules*. It is likely that those who wanted main title entry for maps had given no previous thought to the nature of the material.

## R2. Classification and subject cataloguing

*Question 1.* Many candidates underestimate general questions. This question called for thought and critical understanding, and an appreciation of the value of classified order and the reasons for questioning it, i.e. the size of collections; the

costs of classification; the methods of access to the books; and the inadequacies of the classification itself.

*Question 2.* Some candidates could not explain what Dewey meant. Too many regarded this as a "say what you know about D.C." question and consequently wrote at unnecessary length on the form numbers and other mnemonic features and wasted words on general description of the tables. Some of the worst answers were from examinees who, possibly from lack of experience, were obliged to keep to theoretical issues and were not equipped, for example, to see that the unfortunate consequences of excessively long numbers do not stop short with the difficulty of lettering them on the spines of books.

*Question 3.* This question asked for a discussion of "geographical subdivision in classification" but very few candidates attempted to explain what was meant by the phrase or pointed out the advantages of dividing and arranging by locality in certain subject fields material with a geographical bearing—most merely discussed D.C., U.D.C. and L.C. in turn without tying the three together. There was much more written on D.C. than on either of the other schemes but in general the discussion of it was very poor and there were many bad errors in attempted examples. A common error was the belief that geographical subdivision is secured in D.C. "by transposing the geography numbers from 910". Even at the Preliminary Certificate level candidates should realise that the numbers for geographical subdivision in D.C. originate in the history class where the initial 9 indicates history, not place, and that it is the part of the number *after* the 9 which should be added to a number to indicate local treatment of the subject. On the whole candidates appeared to have a better grasp of the provision for geographical subdivision in U.D.C., but some were not aware of the existence of auxiliary numbers and/or the Place Sign (1/9) in this scheme and a number got into difficulties with their examples. All but a few candidates had a very sketchy knowledge of the provisions for geographical subdivisions in L.C. and did not get far beyond the idea that there are no

common geographical divisions in this scheme.

*Question 4.* Most candidates who answered this question were prepared to list the auxiliary signs but showed little ability to assess their value or to make a general comparison of U.D.C. and D.C. Many vigorously refuted the suggestion that U.D.C. could exist without its colon symbol, but failed to critically compare added entry under an "inverted" number with added entry under the second number alone.

*Question 5.* The Cutter-Sanborn tables were most favoured, but the first three letters of the author's name were preferred surprisingly often. Common mistakes were a failure to appreciate the virtues of short and simple call numbers for charging, shelving, etc.; a tendency to interpret "research library" too narrowly as necessarily a special library or even a special scientific or technical library; and not treating some of the distinctions needing to be made: between different authors with similar names at the same classification number and between different titles by the same author at the same number, as well as between different volumes, editions and copies of the same work. A method for dealing with periodical sets was rarely suggested though these would clearly constitute a difficulty in most of the general systems described. Disappointingly few properly faced the idea that different methods might be appropriate to different sections of the classification.

*Question 6.* Title entries were generally considered as supplements to subject entries rather than as substitutes for them. The examiners wished that candidates had sufficient mastery of the subject of the question to be able to invent their own examples.

*Question 7.* In general (a) was handled better than (b) but both were characterised by confused thinking. Punctuation points were sometimes difficult to decipher and used inconsistently—it was sometimes impossible to determine, for example, whether the form of heading being discussed was "Chemistry, Organic", "Chemistry. Organic" or "Chemistry—Organic". In (a) most candidates favoured



use of the inverted form Chemistry, Organic but few were able to justify their choice. In (b) few thought of Animal Migration as a possible heading arguing between Cutter's acceptance of Migration of Animals or the inverted form Animals, Migration of.

**Question 8.** This question was popular and most candidates passed it well. It was a little disturbing to find so many approving the reference *Chairs see Furniture* in a small library.

**Question 9.** Only a few agreed wholeheartedly with the statement and these were mainly candidates who approached the question uncritically. Some overlooked the word "general" and wasted time in lengthy digressions about headings in special libraries and in special subject fields. Very few candidates appeared to realise that the Library of Congress List is kept comparatively up-to-date by supplements. All but the worst answers included a discussion of the problems created by local usage and differences in terminology between Australia and the United States, and pointed out the need for a guide to headings for specifically Australian subjects. Very few candidates mentioned Sherrie and Mander Jones' *Short List of Subject Headings*. Only one pointed out the use of Library of Congress headings on its printed catalogue cards and the advantages of adhering where possible to headings lists which are already used by central cataloguing services.

**Question 10.** This question was popular and well done on the whole. There was some bad guessing and the inevitable careless mistakes. A common error was a failure to separate the country subheadings—America and —France from the first group (—Analysis, etc. —History, etc., —Periodicals).

### R3. Cataloguing and classification — Practical

**Question 1.** This question was generally answered well, but it did not need entries under Ben Jonson, Volpone or English Drama — Elizabethan.

**Question 2.** The majority entered this correctly under Sullivan in the appropriate

form but too many put it under Gilbert according to the alternative in the rule, which was not applicable. There was a surprising ignorance of the correct punctuation and capitalisation of an alternative title. The most striking common omission was a note to explain (1) that the present publication consists of the libretto only, and (2) who wrote which. Unnecessary form entries and references were suggested.

**Question 3.** In this question one was struck most by the inadequacy in dealing with a work published by its author. Most translated the Roman date into Arabic successfully but nevertheless there were too many mistakes. D.C. numbers and subject headings suffered badly from a failure to recognise a completely general work on a place. Far too many headings and references were suggested and it was clear that many candidates were out of their depth in trying to choose and manipulate place names as headings.

**Questions 4.** The majority of candidates correctly applied A.L.A. Rule 75A to obtain the main entry heading for this publication and did not omit to make the necessary direct references, but some used as heading *Australia. Department of Commerce and Agriculture* with or without the *Bureau of Agricultural Economics* as a subheading, or *Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Commerce and Agriculture*, and a few gave the main entry to Ashton, L.G. Many made the error of including the Government Printer's name as part of the statement of publisher. The indication of the series by such notes as (Australian Primary Industries—Economic Aspects—No. 6) cannot be justified. Classification to 338.17 (14th ed. Dewey) provided scope for use of the "divide like" device but only a minority of those attempting the extension applied this device accurately; many attempts at geographical subdivision by candidates using either 14th or 15th edition were equally unsuccessful. Candidates electing to use D.C. would be advised to make a thorough study of methods of number-building in the scheme in preparation for classification problems such as this. There was a general lack of specificity in suggested subject headings and few candidates could be



given full marks for this section of the question.

*Question 5.* Not many candidates were able to cope with all the points contained within this question but most were able to gain sufficient marks to pass in it. There were some careless errors in transcription. Not all candidates realised the significance of the printing of London in capitals in the question and the half-title was not always correctly interpreted as indicating a series. The choice of names available for Boswell's correspondent should have given all candidates a chance to gain some marks for direct references, but many lost this opportunity through inability to apply the rules for Dutch and French names. A common error was the neglect to indicate that direct references were required; the direction "refer from" was common. Most candidates favoured a number in the biography class or 826 or 828, but there were many variations (some inaccurate) within these. The book did not require form entry, nor a subject entry under Boswell, James.

*Question 6.* Whatever the practice of individual libraries may be, in an examination candidates should realise that they should add the subdivision *Periodicals* to the subject headings and the 05 form number to the class number. The entry should clearly indicate the holdings of the library in some acceptable form. The frequency of the journal was too often omitted.

#### U.D.C.

The U.D.C. numbers suggested did not indicate familiarity with the tables.

#### R4A. General reference libraries

A characteristic weakness leading to disjointed and partly irrelevant replies, even where the student had obviously made preparation for the examination, seemed to the examiners to derive from low powers of abstraction. Typical symptoms were a microscopic focus of thought, preoccupation with practice to the neglect of principle and a failure to develop any unifying thread of discourse. Such a student is virtually weaponless in attacking unfamiliar situations.

*Question 1.* All candidates answered

this question and generally with confidence based on familiarity with the context through experience or personal observation. Some answers were marred by too ready acceptance by their authors of their own professional environment as typical or even ideal. Lacking were critical attitudes to the functions a reference desk should perform and how this might be related to the more efficient employment of professional and non-professional staff. Should all public contacts merge at this point? Marks were lost in some cases through wandering into discussion of reference methods and the provision of materials for the reference desk, topics peripheral to the question.

*Question 2.* There were some quite good essays on book selection techniques and aids—even ordering processes—but in all cases a partial or complete failure to respond to the administrative bias of the question.

*Question 3.* Although most candidates recognized the main types of special collections there was a frequent lack of balance in discussing treatment, so that subject collections were neglected in favour of special materials or the reverse.

*Question 4.* Many answers confined the issues to one of library acquisition policy, giving scant or no attention to service functions and showing only superficial understanding of the question which explicitly concerned the "provision of technological information". Little reference was made to the activities of several State libraries in this field although they have been mentioned in professional literature. Nearly all candidates properly referred to the duty of State libraries to preserve a "balanced collection" but to many this seemed to have the properties of a static formula unaffected by contemporary bias in publishing or current trends in user demands on the library.

*Question 5.* Candidates generally were wanting in an organized approach to the subject or to what its discussion entailed. The subject was photocopying considered as a particular service function of a reference library and not, for instance, the

storage and handling of microforms or the description of photographic and allied copying processes which were given over-lengthy discussion by some. Only one or two candidates came anywhere near conscious expression of the essentially auxiliary nature of this type of service; that it may only be justified as the means of performing better, faster, cheaper or in greater volume the primary functions of a reference library. Except for these few replies no consideration was given at all to administrative aspects other than the effect of copyright law.

None of the candidates revealed a satisfactory understanding of legal restrictions on copying. On the other hand, knowledge of the particular uses of photocopying in libraries was generally good, except for its bibliographic applications, e.g. preparation of union and printed catalogues.

*Question 6.* The significance of the library's size and the means of enlarging its research resources in this way was overlooked by half of the candidates attempting this question. Two conceived it only as a research service for intensive use of its own collections and another as a central cataloguing and indexing service.

*Question 7.* A well answered question. Some missed the essential points of (c) and (d), the "opinion" and "copyright" queries. No one pointed out that the length of the article on "Western Australia" (noted by some) was significant in deciding whether there was a legal right to copy.

*Question 8.* Very few attempted this straightforward question. Two candidates lost marks through confusing adjustable and roller shelving with mobile types.

*Question 9.* Students who failed to state any arguments for or against the utility of statistics in the reference library programme were ignoring the sense of the question. It was not enough, as some apparently thought, to present a catalogue of typical library statistics and end there.

Discussion of methods generally showed little thought beyond the candidate's own experience. Few referred to sampling as a possible alternative to simple enumeration or to the use of pre-numbered forms.

Other techniques, such as the survey by questionnaire, were not mentioned; neither was standardisation, its feasibility and need for inter-library comparisons.

The examiners noted a tendency in some cases to regard all records as statistics (e.g. an information request file). This might be stated as a failure to distinguish between numerical data and records of other kinds which may or may not be raw material for the extraction of useful statistics.

#### R4B. *General lending libraries*

The general impression left with the examiners after marking this paper was that the candidates had made serious efforts to prepare themselves for the examination.

*Question 1.* A few candidates attempted to answer it by writing a composition on book selection and disregarding completely the latter half of the question.

*Question 2.* The main fault was that candidates "described" rather than "discussed" the arrangement and classification of fiction.

*Question 3.* Several candidates wasted valuable time describing a "Newark" type charging system.

*Question 6.* Some candidates answered this in rather too general terms and too briefly.

*Question 7.* A number of candidates went into rather too much detail and had not given enough attention to the principles involved.

*Question 8.* This question revealed a serious gap in the knowledge of candidates, not only in their reading but also in their working experience.

*Question 9.* This was a very popular question, and most of the candidates who answered it seemed to have given the matter some thought. A number of candidates, however, seemed most concerned with the way in which television might be used as a medium of publicity for public libraries, and their suggestions were both ingenious and ingenuous. These candidates seemed to have had no conception of the cost of television programmes.

#### R4C. *University and college libraries*

"I do not know if there is a special method of (doing this), but can only state what I have seen, primitive though it may be." Though only one candidate was so ingenuous as to state this, the concept was implicit in many answers. Candidates appear to do the minimum of reading for this paper—they prefer to regard the practice of the one library with which they are familiar as the prototype of all library activity. To read of what occurs in other university libraries, to see how comparable problems are solved elsewhere, they seem to feel is unnecessary.

*Question 1.* The effects of changing teaching methods on the question of text book provision was not fully realized. There was insufficient discussion of the traditional English approach and the contrasting American view.

*Question 2.* The number of candidates answering this question were disappointingly few—perhaps an indication of the restricted reading of the majority.

*Question 3.* In too many cases the answers contained an exhaustive list of non-book materials, with no attempt at selection to meet the specific needs of the university library.

*Question 4.* Very poorly argued, with insufficient knowledge of the principal classification systems.

*Question 5.* Little discussion of the pros and cons of form division as against subject division. Many candidates neglected the possibility of a separate Reading Room for current periodicals as distinct from bound periodicals.

*Question 6.* This question was quite well done, the majority being acquainted with the chief features of M.I.L.C., the New England Deposit Library and the Farmington Plan. There was less awareness of the many other more limited schemes in operation which would possibly be more easily adapted to Australian conditions.

*Question 7.* There was a complete lack of detailed knowledge of either body.

*Question 8.* Many answers were marked by muddled presentation and an unrea-

listic conception of the functions of a reference department.

*Question 9.* Frequency of publication and the presence or absence of a good index were, unfortunately, seldom mentioned.

#### R5. *Provision, Administration, processes and services of special libraries and information services*

##### Section I

*Question 1.* The uses of a library abstract bulletin were not as well known as its preparation. Candidates seemed to underestimate the value of having abstracts prepared by a subject specialist; they recommended that preparation should be by the librarian because it was less trouble, thus implying that the convenience of the librarian is of more importance than the quality of the bulletin. Abstracts, however informative, are not intended to make perusal of all original articles unnecessary, though they do help the reader to choose the more valuable articles to be read.

*Question 2.* Candidates had obviously studied library planning but had difficulty in discussing principles rather than details. The need to plan for efficiency with economy, and for flexibility and future growth, was not always stressed.

*Question 3.* Many candidates underestimated the value of statistics which are one way of giving some idea of the usefulness of a library. Although the number of reference queries cannot give an estimate of their value it does provide some indication of the volume of work. The use of statistics in annual reports was often omitted and many candidates apparently do not realise that their administration may require them for this purpose. On the other hand a number of candidates did not make the point that statistics should not be allowed to become a burden.

*Question 4.* Not enough candidates made the important point that the library's own collection should meet the majority of demands made upon it. Few stressed that speedy service and long loans are only possible from one's own collection.

*Question 5A.* Candidates did not appre-

ciate the two basic advantages of punched cards—the need for only one card for each item and random filing. Few mentioned their possibilities for printing and for order and accessions work.

*Question 5B.* Candidates were obviously more familiar with microfilm and microcards and understood their value for acquisition and storage. Their value and economy for loans were not as well appreciated.

*Question 6.* Most candidates assumed stocktaking to be necessary and few mentioned reasons against it. Not all candidates mentioned the need to stocktake for auditing purposes.

## Section II

An improvement in covering the whole of the subject fields as listed in the syllabus was noticeable. In this section candidates are expected to have sufficient knowledge of works in their field to be able to evaluate as well as describe. Few candidates made any attempt to evaluate when they were specifically asked to do so. Some candidates who answered question 7 seemed to be unaware that Industrial Arts Index changed its name at the end of 1957 and that the monthly issues have not for some time had notes on new periodicals. In question 8 some candidates included abstracting and indexing services as ready reference books.

In both sections of the paper too many titles were incorrectly cited, and names of authors were often omitted. Publications and organizations were often referred to solely by initials.

Frequently candidates do not answer all parts of the question, e.g., in question 9 many candidates gave no reasons for rejecting some classifications.

### R51. *Australiana*

Candidates generally showed a much higher standard of knowledge and expression than in previous years. The best answers showed excellent understanding of the problems raised and an objective and philosophical attitude towards solving them. However, the two questions, requiring precise knowledge of reference works were not popular and were not really well answered.

*Question 1.* Most candidates knew a good deal about each work, but there was occasional failure to recognize the particular importance of an item.

*Question 2.* Most candidates appreciated the responsibility and scope of a local records centre and responded with enthusiasm and imagination.

*Question 3.* Most answers tended to be muddled and candidates had only a vague idea of the nature and purpose of a union catalogue. The exceptions showed a pleasing imagination in tackling the problem.

*Question 4.* Though most who attempted this question, passed in it, it was not really well answered. It was a straightforward question and called for a methodically set out answer.

*Question 5.* This was fairly well answered, but most candidates failed to stress the importance of a newspaper as a ready reference tool. There was also too great a tendency to limit discussion to general and historical periodicals and to ignore the importance of special interest periodicals.

*Question 6.* Most candidates referred to Boggs & Lewis, but with only slight evaluation of their theories. Most failed to mention maps in series.

*Question 7.* There was a tendency to regard the question as referring to Business Archives only. Most candidates appeared to be unfamiliar with the printed documentation of business.

*Question 8.* Candidates seemed aware that the answers could be readily found, but were somewhat inexact in naming sources.

*Question 9.* It was surprising that there was no reference to such things as regular inspection for bacteria, lamps for examination and for remedial treatment, the specially designed tools and the many aids needed for conservation work.

### R6. *History and purposes of libraries and related services*

Only 7 candidates passed at all well and the results generally were unsatisfactory. This appeared to be mainly due to the causes remarked upon by the examiners

in previous years: inadequate preparation, lack of reading in and about the subjects concerned, failure to read the questions carefully, and lack of thought both before and during the examination. Most candidates showed little real understanding of the problems posed by the questions, and most revealed a distressing immaturity in their approach to them.

*Question 1.* Notwithstanding the present flourishing state of book collecting in Australia only 9 candidates attempted this question, and all of them concentrated upon two or three of the better known bequests of collections to libraries, while omitting to assess the past and present state of book collecting. Even within this limitation very little accurate knowledge was shown.

*Question 2.* Candidates generally were were not very clear on what they considered to be the main trends at present.

*Question 3.* The most noticeable feature of answers to this question was that they were written almost entirely in terms of existing services in State reference libraries in Australia. Most candidates saw no distinction between a reference service and an information service though the term is widely used in the literature with a rather different meaning. The common definition was that "an information service is a quick reference service", with the inference that it supplies only "popular" information. Candidates generally were familiar with a bibliographical research service.

*Question 4.* The great majority of candidates answered it in terms of extension of use of existing library or bibliographical resources, or of extension of existing services as though resources and services were synonymous. While all candidates supported the idea of co-operation very few showed much lucidity in discussing the need for it. Fewer still showed much awareness that Australian library resources might need extending.

*Question 5.* The facile assumption was commonly made, that these libraries are special and that the needs of members of the public are not special. There was also a tendency to describe rather than

to discuss.

*Question 6.* Most answers to this question consisted of a succession of facts or supposed facts, with notable inaccuracy about dates, strung together, State by State, without critical examination or even explanation. Little understanding was shown of origins and causes, especially of Mechanics' Institutes. Alternatively, candidates wrote a chronicle of the Public Library of Victoria or the Public Library of New South Wales and even then did not examine causes and policies.

*Question 7.* Answers generally consisted of platitudes and tautologies about the purposes of public libraries with little reference to their social significance, about which few candidates appeared to have any ideas.

*Question 8.* Most candidates warmly welcomed the advent of a University library school and some wrote principally about the need for it and its anticipated effects. On the other hand many wrote vaguely about training for librarianship, or described in some detail existing courses of training, or discussed the place of the Library Association of Australia.

*Question 9.* Most of the candidates who attempted this question showed little knowledge of more than one type of library, with a consequent bias in their answers. Answers to this question, more than to any other in this paper, showed a fundamental lack of knowledge and of thought about libraries generally.

#### *R7. Production, acquisition and indexing of materials for research*

In contrast to Paper R6, set by the same examiners, candidates sitting for this paper had apparently made a serious attempt to prepare themselves for it. The over-riding weakness was again a failure to draw inferences from known facts or to be able to account for them; that is, an inability to examine, explain, or discuss, and not merely to describe. Candidates tended to shy away from the questions asked or to try to make them fit what they knew rather than to fit their pieces of knowledge to the problem set and to produce an orderly answer to it.



*Question 1.* The real problems were not very clearly appreciated or stated by most candidates although most saw co-operation as the sovereign remedy for them. This led some into dissertations on inter-library loan or on co-operative storage, which was outside the question. Some candidates treated this as the "Farmington Plan question" and tried to answer it by a description of the Plan and its ramifications as though that solved all problems.

*Question 2.* Answers consisted largely of attempts at definition of the four terms mentioned with little discussion of the likenesses and differences implied in them. Candidates showed some understanding of what they were writing about although it was fairly obvious that the last two terms were of no more than academic interest to most. "Subject cataloguing" was almost invariably considered to refer solely to the dictionary catalogue.

*Question 3.* Some candidates restricted themselves to considering publication by research agencies, especially private industrial organizations, of the results of their own research; many others considered only the commercial publisher. In either case most answers were a statement of facts rather than a discussion of, particularly, effects. Few candidates seemed aware of the elementary proposition that the determining factor in commercial publication is normally the capacity of the work to produce a profit, or that commercial publication may have advantages in, for example, better distribution. Research was almost invariably taken to mean scientific research, with a consequent limitation in the scope of the answers offered.

*Question 4.* As in Question 3 and notwithstanding the phrase "of all kinds", many candidates neglected to consider any kind of research but scientific or technological, and even then dealt more with the disadvantages of the conventional book. Even those candidates who did not limit their answers in this way seemed to be wedded to the periodical as a medium for publishing research material although most research and reference libraries of any size are almost daily receiving conventional books in which the results of original research have been first published.

*Question 5.* Most candidates who attempted this question had some knowledge of the principal provisions of the *Copyright Act* and displayed it along with their acquaintance with the main changes made in the United Kingdom act. Few answers, however, went very much beyond this. Some digressed into a detailed discussion on photographic copying and avoided the point of the question.

*Question 6.* Methods of document copying were fairly well known and, on the whole, described reasonably clearly and accurately. Assessment of their relative importance in the dissemination of research material was less well done. Some discussed ordinary office copying as such, while many paid too much attention to the convenience, or otherwise, in libraries of copies made by various methods and lost sight of the main question. Most answers left a clear impression of lack of first-hand acquaintance with the various methods described and with their real uses.

*Question 7.* In general national book exchange centres were fairly well understood and described, with reference to overseas centres and experience, but few candidates could make a convincing assessment of their worth. Many tended to confuse exchange centres with national bibliographical centres while others developed their answers into a discussion of international exchanges.

*Question 8.* Candidates were more or less aware of the degree of availability of UDC in English after half a century, but failed to draw any inferences from this, except as an inconvenience to special libraries, or to suggest reasons for it.

*Question 9.* Candidates were for the most part able to state in general terms and with reasonable accuracy the principal differences between the two codes. Many related the special features of the British Museum code to its background and criticized what they considered to be the weaknesses of the A.L.A. code. But most candidates were less at ease in referring to Australian needs although they pinned their hopes on the revision of the A.L.A. Rules and, with some stress on the need for laying down principles rather than



their detailed application, were able to make some sort of case for Australian development on a basis of United States practice.

**R8. *Production, publication, history and care of books***

The general standard was not very high and a great many candidates only passed with a small margin to spare. The papers as a whole revealed a lack of maturity and confidence in approach which appears to reflect, among other things, a lack of background reading and a readiness to depend too much on lecture notes, often presented in a garbled fashion.

The impression given is that many candidates did too little work for the examination.

*Question 1.* The importance of Garmond was not appreciated and he was often confused with Grandjean.

*Question 2.* Many candidates gave full details of hand and machine making of paper, which was not asked for. Few mentioned the L.A. Report. The importance of air conditioning where possible, and the need for the microfilming of newspapers were often overlooked.

*Question 3.* A number of candidates failed to mention collytype.

*Question 4.* Many candidates were obviously writing without any idea of what instructions they would need to give to a binder for each category.

*Question 5.* Some candidates merely defined the items instead of writing notes on them. Dogmatic opinions appeared in some answers, apparently due to a lecturer's emphasis. The notes on Book clubs illustrated the lack of general knowledge or interest of most candidates; they were generally condemned outright as active promoters of best-sellers and publishers of shoddy and poorly produced books, a judgment based either on second-hand opinions or very limited first-hand knowledge.

*Question 6.* Too few mentioned the problems posed for libraries by copyright although most were aware of the new British Act. In general the candidates who

failed thought that a question like this could be answered without reference to facts and dates at all.

*Question 7.* In view of the limited number of reference books in the syllabus this question was poorly done. There could be no excuse for not knowing all these books. Apart from being unable to adequately describe the books far too few candidates attempted to evaluate them; they must realize that if the question says "Describe and evaluate..." it means just that. They must also realize that in questions such as this the items must be treated in context: far too many spent time criticizing BNB's class numbers and its unsuitability for dictionary catalogues while overlooking its use and value as a national bibliography.

*Question 8.* Although this question was fairly well done answers were characterized by bad organization which suggests that students often only had a hazy idea of what full standard bibliographical description is. A sensible approach to this question which was only used by one candidate was to set out a sample description and then to describe and evaluate the various parts.

*Question 9.* This question asked for recent developments. It is no answer to say that one would circulate second-hand booksellers with lists of desiderata. Candidates should have mentioned photographic processes, particularly Xerography, for the copying of out-of-print books, and the use of wants and duplicates lists such as those of the Commonwealth National Clearing Centre.

**R9. *Archives, with special reference to Australia***

*Question 1.* All candidates attempted this question, and the answers were, in the main, good. Many objections were made to combining the control of archives management and records management under one authority.

*Question 4.* Only one candidate (of two who attempted it) could really describe the Joint Copying Project and provided useful historical background, and suggestions for finding-aids. Neither candidate

was precise, however, as to what records were being copied.

*Question 7.* Answers were usually based on practice in one particular repository and, as methods differ widely, the answers presented an interesting variety of accessioning methods.

*Question 9.* There was some confusion between the organization of records, and the organization, or administration of records repositories.

#### *R10. Library work with children*

Most of the candidates show a complete lack of understanding and appreciation of children's and school librarianship and have no conception of the work necessary to prepare themselves for the examination.

The majority have obviously never asked themselves the questions: "Why have children's libraries? What are they for?" This was very evident in questions that demanded a statement of aims, when they either evaded the issue, established principles in terms of staff and budget, or made naive generalizations about the recreational function of the children's library and the educational function of the school library which might have passed muster for the Preliminary Examination but were totally inadequate for Registration. Many questions required candidates to think from first principles and the inability to do this was a major cause of many failures.

Abysmal ignorance, not only of children's librarianship, but of librarianship in general was evident in many cases. Little understanding was shown of such basic questions as the responsibility of various authorities for library provision, the value and even the nature of different library activities, and the principles of cataloguing. Examples of ignorance on minor points were legion. Numerous candidates considered that the function of the school library was to provide school text books.

A reasonably wide, first-hand knowledge of books and a critical approach to them are basic requirements of this paper. Many candidates could cite very few titles, obviously knew nothing about the books

beyond their titles, or showed a complete lack of discrimination in comparing the works of different writers.

We can only conclude that many of the candidates were of a calibre unfitted for professional librarianship, or attempted this paper, not from any interest in or concern for children's or school libraries, but because they regard it as an easy option.

*Question 1.* Many candidates showed no awareness that retardation stems primarily from ignorance of the importance and the functions of the children's or school library. They did not consider at all the role that the State Education Department, the State Library Board and the Local Authorities might play in improving the position. They merely attempted to solve the problem by showing how the stronger library can assist the weaker.

*Question 2.* This question demanded that candidates should know why a catalogue is provided in a library, and for whom, and that they should consider the desirability of various simplifications that are commonly advocated by librarians in the children's field.

It was evident that many candidates had not studied cataloguing since passing the Preliminary Examination and had never given any thought to the problems of cataloguing for children. Many showed no understanding of the importance of the catalogue as a means of direct and indirect access by the public to the collection; many attempted to evaluate simplification simply in terms of library economy.

*Question 3.* This question asked for a critical appreciation of children's books as positive agents in the creation of social attitudes. It should have been within the scope of any student with a first hand knowledge of children's books, and with some critical ability, but both the knowledge and ability, essential equipment for anyone attempting this paper, were sadly lacking.

*Question 4.* Candidates were expected to know that book illustration is the artistic expression of an author's ideas, and that it must be judged by the general success or failure of this expression, with

some consideration of the means used. When considering an individual illustrator they were required to know a representative sample of his work, to evaluate this critically, and to know something of the illustrator's place in the history of book illustration.

In many cases citation was not accompanied by evaluation; many candidates thought that assessment of an illustrator's work could be accomplished by meaningless phrases such as "superb artist".

*Question 5.* Candidates were expected to show a sound critical knowledge of books and to be able to construct a reasoned argument for or against the statement presented.

*Question 6.* This question presupposed an understanding of the function of both children's and school libraries and asked for a clear-cut awareness of the results of ignorance of these functions.

Generally, few candidates showed any awareness of what is an urgent current problem in Australian children's librarianship. The attempt made, by a considerable number of candidates, to tackle this problem only in the light of staff time and circulation figures is very disquieting.

Almost all candidates put all the blame for any evils they could perceive upon teachers—the children's librarian was never at fault.

No mention was made by any candidate of the consequences of regular class visits to the children's library for borrowing purposes, or of the practice of allowing a teacher to take charge of the library while his class is in it, or of the provision of sub-standard books for poor readers at a teacher's request.

*Question 7.* Most candidates made no attempt to answer the question, but instead, provided general dissertations on bookmobiles, their construction, their advantages over deposit stations, their costs and the bad state of the roads they must travel.

*Question 8.* The examiners were appalled at the unprofessional attitude to library work with children revealed by these answers. Is it a commentary on the

poverty of so many of our libraries that so many candidates could evaluate extension activities only in terms of staff, money and circulation figures?

Many candidates seemed to think that all activities are provided solely for the children's enjoyment; many others think they are provided for the librarian's benefit. "Play readings are useful. The librarian knows the participants very well and can, therefore, interest them in helping her at the desk."

*Question 9.* Candidates substituted their own question for the one set. They would perhaps, have read very little directly on the problem involved but they should have found the question easy to answer from a general knowledge of library work.

Most candidates produced dissertations on the mechanics of setting up a teenage collection, the psychology of the adolescent or good books for teenagers. Very few suggested that the children's or adult librarian may lack a knowledge of books outside his own field, may try to serve readers whose requirements are outside the scope of his collection and may develop regulations which impede easy transition from one part of the service to another.

*Question 10.* To answer this question satisfactorily candidates had to show that they knew what a library catalogue was for, and that they had a sufficient knowledge of children and of teaching to explain its use clearly and interestingly.

The sort of teaching indicated by this question is basic to school librarianship. Bad answers here predict a very gloomy future for school libraries in Australia.

*Question 11.* This question was designed to test candidates' understanding that all real reading must proceed from a child's present interests. The solution to the problem obviously depends upon ability to discover interests and to make children aware that the material they need can be found in the library. The desirability of a large and widely representative non-fiction collection is equally obvious.

No person can even approach the problem unless he understands quite clearly the difference between acquiring

reading skills and the developmental use of those skills.

*Question 12.* This question demanded from candidates a knowledge of the aims of the school library, and its responsibility for the development of the child both as an individual and as a pupil; its responsibility to the teaching staff; an understanding that these aims can be achieved only by providing a collection adequate to the needs of the children and teachers who will use it; organizing that collection for use; and making it actively available by the provision of services. It was, therefore, a question that could be answered only by

candidates who had thought carefully about the aims and means of school library service.

Many candidates were preoccupied with minor points such as the necessary ability to maintain discipline, and neglected to discuss wider and more important requirements. In particular, they paid very little attention to the librarian's need for a sound knowledge of children's books.

*Question 13.* This question could be answered only by candidates who appreciate the developmental value of good fiction and who are capable of presenting a sound argument in advocacy or defence.

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## PERSONNEL

Mr. A. L. G. McDONALD, Librarian of the Australian National University, retired from the service of the University on Thursday, 10th March, 1960. His early retirement, brought about by ill-health, is a sad blow to the University with which he has been associated since its inception. Although he will no longer be actively engaged in librarianship it is hoped that through long years of retirement his extensive knowledge and wise counsel will continue to be available to the library profession.

Following service on the staff of the Public Library of Victoria and as Deputy Librarian at the University of Melbourne, Mr. McDonald commenced duty in May, 1948, as first librarian of the Australian National University. Working initially in office accommodation provided by the

University of Melbourne and later in temporary quarters in Wyselaskie Hall which had generously been made available by Ormond College, he set about establishing a library for the new institution. At the end of 1950 the collection which already totalled some 40,000 volumes was transferred to its present temporary quarters in Canberra to provide a library service for the newly-appointed members of academic staff who were then arriving in Canberra. Through the ensuing years the library continued to grow steadily until now, less than twelve years after he commenced duty, Mr. McDonald can look upon a well-selected and well-administered collection of some 155,000 volumes as a physical reminder of his years of effort.

At all times Mr. McDonald set and maintained the highest standards in provid-

ing the best possible library service for the University and always had the interests of those using the library at heart.

It is pleasing to record that at its meeting on 11th March, 1960, the Council of the University appointed Mr. McDonald, Librarian Emeritus, a most fitting honour in recognition of more than a decade of loyal and devoted service during a critical period in the University's development.



ERNEST HAYDEN CLARK has been appointed Librarian of Monash University, Victoria. It is fitting that the first Librarian of Australia's newest university should be a Victorian. Mr. Clark was born in Melbourne in 1918 and educated at Scotch College, Melbourne. While working at the Melbourne University Library he obtained his B.A. (Honours) Degree in the School of Philosophy. He was library assistant and finally Acting Deputy Librarian of the University of Melbourne, 1937-45; Librarian of the University of Tasmania, 1945-48; and Administrative Officer in the United King-

dom for the Australian National University, 1949-1952. Since 1952 he has been Librarian of the University of Malaya and during his term there has been responsible for the two university library buildings one for the University of Malaya in Singapore and another for the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur. In 1952 he was awarded a Carnegie travel grant to study university architecture and administration in the United States and in Asia. Before leaving Australia Mr. Clark was an active member and office-holder in the Library Association of Australia, and he has attended international conferences in Rome, Tokyo and England.

IAN MELVILLE KELLY, formerly of the Free Library Services Board, Victoria, has joined the staff of the Sydney University Library, New South Wales. Mr. Kelly holds the Degree of B.A. (Honours) in the School of Economics of the University of Melbourne. He will be responsible for the departmental libraries in the University.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS

Abstracts and reviews of all annual reports of Australian Libraries and library authorities sent to the Editor will be printed in future issues of the Journal.

We hope that this column will help readers to keep informed of news and developments in the library field in all States, and will aid in the exchange of annual reports. The abstracts, too, should be of considerable help to students.

The success of the feature depends, of course, on the co-operation of those concerned with issuing reports in forwarding them to the Journal. Please place the Journal on your mailing list.

Editor.



# Annual Report for 1959

## THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Approved by General Council for  
submission to 22nd Annual Meeting

### Meetings

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the Turner Hall, Sydney Technical College, Ultimo, on Thursday, 27th August, 1959.

General Council held its usual meeting, extending over two days of Conference week, Monday and Friday, 24th and 28th August, 1959.

### Constitution

Amendments approved by vote of members during the year have been incorporated in the revised constitution published in the *Handbook* for 1960. The matters and sections affected were:

Delegation of corporate representation (4.3).

Membership applications and renewals (5.2 through to 5.8).

Termination of membership (8.1, 8.2, 8.5).  
Provision for constitution of local Groups and deletion of reference to Regional Branches (22, 22.2, 22.3).

### Royal Charter

The history of this proposal was set out in the last report. Since then amendments to the draft Petition and Charter have been under consideration by Counsel. When these are finally settled the matter will be pursued to its further stages.

### Membership

Membership as at 31st December, 1959, was as follows:

Branch	Pro- fessional	Corpor- ate	Mem- bers	Total
A.C.T. ....	31	6	114	151
N.S.W. ....	189	170	992	1351
Qld. ....	28	17	169	214
S.A. ....	37	15	183	235
Tas. ....	26	12	63	101
Vic. ....	86	81	701	868
W.A. ....	27	35	95	157
Corresponding ....	22	53	43	118
Total .....	446	389	2360	3195

The following table shows the trend of aggregate membership over five years.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total Membership .....	2268	2644	2800	3012	3195
Increase over previous year	304	376	156	212	183

Analysis of aggregate growth into the three main categories of membership follows.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Professional	+17	+33	+18	+29	+44
Corporate	+67	— 2	+23	— 2	+ 2
Other					
Members	+220	+345	+115	+185	+137
Total					
Change	+304	+376	+156	+212	+183

The static condition of corporate membership over recent years will be apparent.

The number of members deemed to have resigned in 1959 as unfinancial for three years was 195. This figure is likely to be higher in 1960, being the first year in operation of the new Section 8.2 of the Constitution under which membership is withdrawn where fees have not been paid for *two* years. Although the examination system ensures a basic flow of new members each year the net addition is significantly reduced by wastage of previous membership which is currently over 50% of the total annual intake of new entries.

### Branches and Sections

In 1959 the full effect of increased annual payments to Branches and Sections, under the new financial arrangements, was apparent in the Association's accounts, which record an increase of 36% over the previous year in these grants. Council is hopeful that greater financial security will further strengthen activity at these levels



of local and special interests. The scope of Branch and Section programmes, as well as the vigour of their promotion most likely has more influence on the level of membership wastage from our Association than anything else.

Approval was given this year for the formation of a Victorian Division in the University Libraries Section. This Section has also decided to support the establishment of the University of N.S.W. School of Librarianship by endowing a scholarship of £50 for the academic year of 1960.

Although the financial provisions of By-law 3.23 are more favourable than they have ever been to the formation of regional Groups, the N.S.W. Central Coast Group remains, as it has been for five years, the unique example of decentralization below State level.

#### *Committees*

Mention has been made under the appropriate headings of matters reported on by the three Committees on Publications, Finance and Conference.

The *Exchange of Librarians' Information Committee* dealt with a number of inquiries and applications from overseas and Australian librarians during the year. It has publicised its activities through the *Journal* and through correspondence and personal contacts abroad. An approach to the Department of Immigration secured promise of co-operation with the Committee in its work.

The report of the *Copyright Law Committee* on the British Copyright Act of 1956 and its application to Australia was adopted by Council and submitted to the Commonwealth Copyright Law Review Committee in December, 1958. In February further oral evidence was given on behalf of the Association in support of its submissions before this Committee. Council received a further report on this appearance.

The ten committees appointed by General Council at its last meeting are listed in the *Handbook* for 1960. New Committees formed were:

*Future Administration of the Association* (Convener: B. W. Wray, F.L.A.)—to

inquire and advise Council on administrative policies and practices of the Association for the future.

*Cataloguing Code Revision* (Convener: Dr. A. Osborn, M.A., A.M.L.S.)—to carry on consultations with the Working Group on Cataloguing Principles of the I.F.L.A. which is organizing the proposed International Cataloguing Conference to be held in 1961. In July last the Association was represented by two members stationed in London at a preliminary meeting of the Working Group held there. The convener of the L.A.A. Committee was also present, having attended as an original member of the Group to which he was appointed as U.S. representative.

*Library Statistics for Unesco* (Convener: F. Bell, M.A.)—to examine the availability and means of collecting Australian library statistics.

*Library Architecture* (Convener: B. D. W. Butler)—to collect plans and data of Australian library buildings and to consider means of publication in standard form such as film strip.

*Publication Date in Books* (Convener: Dr. A. Fabinyi)—to discuss with the Publishers' Association the question of including publication dates in all books. This matter arose from a proposal made at the last Conference.

#### *Conference*

The Tenth Conference of the Association assembled at Sydney this year in premises made available by the Sydney Technical College. Business sessions extended over three days, 25th to 27th August. Distinguished overseas librarians who participated were Mr. C. W. Collins, M.A., A.B.L.S., F.L.A., F.N.Z.L.A., a delegate from our sister Association in New Zealand, Professor E. A. Wight, M.B.S., M.A., Ph.D., F.A.L.A., Professor of Librarianship in the School of Post Graduate Studies, University of California and Miss Doris Knight, B.A., F.L.A., a visitor from Great Britain, formerly Librarian of the National Institute for Research in Dairying. Both Mr. Collins and Professor Wight contributed papers on professional education.

The Conference Committee has given the following analysis of attendance.

<i>Branch</i>	
N.S.W. ....	471
Victoria .....	116
A.C.T. ....	22
South Australia .....	21
Tasmania .....	21
Queensland .....	16
Western Australia .....	12
Overseas .....	4
Total .....	683

<i>Library</i>	
Special .....	200
Public .....	170
University .....	108
Reference .....	99
Children's and School .....	36
Unidentified .....	70
Total .....	683

This was the first conference in the Association's history at which a fee was charged. Net cost, as disclosed in the annual accounts, was £395/2/1 which is considered satisfactory for the attendance and level of services provided. Expenses of the previous conference were £1048/16/0 as shown in the accounts for 1957.

In 1958, Council adopted the policy of convening general conferences of the Association every two years. The next one will meet at Melbourne in August, 1961.

#### *Examination and Certification*

The Preliminary and Registration examinations were held as usual in June and November-December respectively. 421 candidates sat for the Preliminary (408 in 1958) and 388 sat for the Registration (288 in 1958). Results were published in the *Journal*.

On the recommendation of the Board, Council has approved an amendment to Regulation 15 which deals with the checking of marks where a candidate has failed. The syllabus for Classification and Subject Cataloguing (in papers R.2 and R.3) has been altered to permit the choice of Dewey, 16th edition. These changes appear in the latest *Handbook*.

Members of the Board of Examination appointed on 28th August, 1959 for a period of two years, were:

Betty Doubleday, M.A.  
 John Metcalfe, B.A., F.L.A. (1 year)  
 Andrew Osborn, Ph.D., A.M.L.S.  
 Wilma Radford, B.A., B.S.  
 Margery C. Ramsay, M.A., M.L.S.  
 F.A. Sharr, B.A., F.L.A.  
 Jean P. Whyte, B.A., A.M.

Subsequently Dr. Osborn resigned and K. A. Lodewycks, B.A., was elected in his place. The Board appointed as Chairman Mr. Metcalfe and as Deputy Chairman Miss Radford. The Registrar also acts as Secretary to the Board.

Major proposals for revision of the Association's examination system were brought forward by the Board during the year. They were circulated to Representative Councillors in order to stimulate comment and suggestion at Branch and Section levels prior to consideration by General Council at its last meeting. Professional qualifications, education and training for librarianship were the general themes of discussion by the closing plenary session of the Tenth Conference. General Council has referred the proposed examination scheme back to the Board of Examination for further development in the expectation that a decision will be reached in 1960.

The Board has also been asked to consider the question of graduate qualifications for librarianship and its views will in due course be passed to Branches for comment.

Council records with pleasure the planned commencement in 1960 of a School of Librarianship at the University of New South Wales under the direction of John Metcalfe, B.A., F.L.A., President of the Association, 1957-59. The implications of this development and other future University schools for our Association's system of certification will need careful study.

#### *Standards, Status and Qualifications*

One of the stated objects of the Association is "to improve the standard of librarianship and the status of the library profession." General Council has always been conscious of its duty to maintain as

well as improve the standards of qualification it has set up. Equally vital to status, it is concerned that these qualifications should be generally recognized and adequately rewarded. To these ends it has in the past commissioned inquiry into the possibility of framing an acceptable statement of minimum standards. This year, Council has not re-appointed its Committee on Standards and Status but has invited the Sections to help in this work with respect to their particular fields of librarianship. Information will also be collected on salaries.

A proposal to sponsor a bill of rights for librarians was referred by Council to the South Australian Branch for drafting a statement of rights and responsibilities.

#### *Publications*

*The Australian Library Journal*, under the honorary editorship of Jean P. Whyte, B.A., A.M., published five issues during the year. This eliminated a lag from the previous year which influenced the Executive in deciding to change printers early in 1959. Income from advertising has continued at the level of recent years and production costs have been fairly stable.

*The Handbook*, 1959 was published with the usual contents. Printing costs were higher due to a re-order made necessary in mid-year by an unusual increase in demand which exceeded the normal growth of sales for which provision had been made.

*The Directory of Special Libraries* is being completely revised by the Victorian Division of the Special Libraries Section and is likely to be ready for publication in a new edition during 1960.

These and other publications listed in the *Handbook* were on sale during the year as well as a trial issue of inter-library loan request forms. Sales turnover amounted to £646/2/0.

General Council has for some years appointed a Publications Committee to which all publishing activity of Branches and Sections should be referred in the planning stages. To ensure the better working of this system Council has now asked all Branches and Sections to appoint

a publications officer to be responsible for this duty.

The Special Libraries Section have been authorized to prepare a leaflet to promote membership in its field and specially directed to industrial and commercial libraries.

#### *Australian Bibliographical Services*

This Association played an active part in establishing the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services in 1956 and has since participated through its three representatives on this Council. At present these are Mr. J. Fry, B.Sc., A.Inst.P., Mr. J. Metcalfe and the President-in-office, who were appointed for a period of three years at the General Council meeting in August.

The most recent survey of the growing range of work by A.A.C.O.B.S. has been given in a paper delivered to the 1959 Conference by Mr. G. D. Richardson, M.A., a member since its inception and, until recently one of the L.A.A. representatives.

Notable events during the year were the publication of Part 1 of the *Union list of newspapers in Australian libraries* and the decision to ask the Commonwealth National Library to commence a union catalogue of current monograph accessions by selected Australian libraries. This project was planned to begin from January, 1960.

General Council adopted a proposal by the University Libraries Section to urge A.A.C.O.B.S. to sponsor an early survey of Australian library resources.

#### *Overseas Organizations*

The Association has continued its affiliation with F.I.D. and I.F.L.A. Co-operation with I.F.L.A. in relation to the proposed International Conference on Cataloguing Principles is reported elsewhere.

In order to foster closer relations with the New Zealand Library Association, Council agreed to a reciprocal arrangement whereby a New Zealand librarian would visit Australia to attend our 1959 Conference and an Australian librarian would attend the N.Z.L.A. Conference in February, 1960. In the outcome, the Asso-

ciation was pleased to welcome Mr. C. W. Collins, M.A., A.B.L.S., F.L.A., F.N.Z.L.A., Librarian of the University of Canterbury, as N.Z.L.A. delegate. Whilst here he visited many libraries and he attended the last Meeting of Council as an observer. The President for 1959, John Metcalfe, B.A., F.L.A., was appointed to be the L.A.A. delegate and visited New Zealand in February, 1960.

#### *Staff*

The Executive Officers and the Board of Examination are assisted in their work by a small permanent staff employed at the Association's office in Sydney. At present this staff consists of the Registrar and Secretary of the Board, Mrs. Eileen Brown, B.A., and two office assistants who also do typing and stenographic duties. Additional part-time clerical assistance was employed during the year and it is expected the need for this will continue and possibly increase. In December, a new Junior Assistant, Miss R. Moore, was engaged to replace Miss S. Layton, an experienced assistant who resigned to go abroad.

At the instance of the President, who has pointed out the need for forward planning to meet the administrative problems raised by growth of the Association, its examination system and other functions, General Council has appointed a committee of three members to report on the present administration of the Association and recommend what changes will be needed for the future.

#### *Finance*

At the last meeting of Council the Finance Committee reported on the general trend of the Association's finances. At the same time a request for reconsideration of corporate membership fees was also dealt with and Council decided against making any change.

The General Account for 1959 shows a shortfall of £634 in current receipts as against current payments. This compares with similar current deficiencies of £371 in 1958 and £1533 in 1957. Increased membership fees effective in 1959 were reflected in income from subscriptions at £4781 (up 21% on £3937 in 1958 for a 6% increase in membership). Examination fees at £2943 (up 13% on £2595 for

1958) have gained from higher fees imposed recently and growth in number of candidates.

Expenditure under all major headings increased in 1959. A few cases were due to special circumstances. The item "Printing and postages—Journal—£1734/13/7" was inflated by the production of an extra issue in this year. The item "Printing and postages—publications—£548/18/9" includes higher *Handbook* costs due to the unusual need for a second impression. "Conference expenses—£395/2/1" represents the net cost of the 1959 Conference.

Overall, the results suggest that increased charges imposed over the past two years have brought partial relief but have not avoided the continuing drain on Carnegie Grant funds. Bonds to the face value of £1,000 were realized in December to provide a working balance in the new year. The residue of these funds (in cash and bonds) unexpended on 31/12/59 was £8224. Five years earlier, on 31/12/54, it was £13,445. In this period, current expenditure has thus been subsidized at an average annual rate of over £1,000 from a disappearing fund. These present facts and prospective increases in administrative costs are being carefully watched by General Council. In looking for additional income it has properly turned first to its own members. In that justification and for the general benefit from its activities, Council will continue to seek other auxiliary support from public resources.

#### *Executive*

The following executive officers have been elected for 1960:

President: Professor W. G. K. Duncan, M.A., Ph.D.

Past Presidents: M. Ellinor Archer, M.B.E., M.Sc.; John Metcalfe, B.A., F.L.A.  
Vice President: Betty C. L. Doubleday, M.A.

Honorary General Treasurer: E. Seymour Shaw, M.B.E.

Honorary General Secretary: Athol L. Johnson, B.A., LL.B., B.Ec.

W. G. K. Duncan, *President*.

Athol L. Johnson, *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA  
LIFE MEMBERSHIP BANK ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1958 .....	383	8	5	Balance, 31st December, 1959 .....			
Transfer from general bank account .....	75	0	0	Cash at bank .....	469	10	2
Bank interest .....	11	1	9				
					<b>£469</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

**CARNEGIE GRANT**  
**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS for year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1959**

Receipts		Payments	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, 31st December, 1958	258 18 11	Balance, 31st December, 1959	
Commonwealth Loan Interest	243 15 0	Cash at bank	1,461 13 0
Bank interest	11 9 1		
Sale of Commonwealth Bonds — £1,000 3½ — 1964	947 10 0		
			<u>£1,461 13 0</u>

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS in respect of Carnegie Corporation Grant  
Commonwealth Bonds 3½ — 1964

	<i>Face value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
31st December, 1958	7,800	7,768 1 11
Less Sales	.....	.....
	(Proceeds of sale £947 10 0)	.....
	.....	.....
	(Approximate market value £6,800)	.....
31st December, 1959	.....	6,762 3 11

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

We have examined the foregoing statements with the books, vouchers and other records of the Association and report that they are in accordance therewith. Bank balances and investments in Commonwealth Bonds have been verified by us.

Sydney, 23rd February, 1960.

**COOPER BROTHERS, WAY & HARDIE,**  
Chartered Accountants.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS for year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1959  
(Excluding receipts and payments by branches and sections)

APRIL, 1960







## THE MAKING OF AUSTRALIAN THEATRE

By Hugh Hunt

with a pen-and-ink portrait of Hugh Hunt by Louis Kahan

Hugh Hunt, during his five years in Australia as Executive Director of the Elizabethan Theatre Trust, poured his energy and imagination into creating a viable and artistic theatre, one that was a unity of those forces — playwrights, producers, performers, designers and audience — which, when fused, make the theatre a burning experience.

He has put forward his ideas in the Kathleen Robinson Lectures on Drama and Theatre, delivered at the University of Sydney and these are now brought together, with an Introduction by Professor W. Milgate, in this volume.

In his three chapters: "The Making of Theatre", "Rogues and Vagabonds" and "The Lost Audience", Hugh Hunt speaks his mind on the problems of theatre in general and of Australian theatre in particular. His is a critical (often self-critical), controversial, bold and thoroughly civilized approach.

This splendidly written short book will appeal to all who care about theatre and the arts in Australia. It will strongly stimulate formal and informal discussion in universities, adult education groups, little theatres and among writers, actors and theatre-goers.

Hugh Hunt came to Australia with theatrical achievements at Oxford, at the Abbey Theatre, in New York, at the Bristol Old Vic and the London Old Vic. His outstanding productions here were "Medea" with Judith Anderson, "Hamlet" with Paul Rogers, "Twelfth Night", and "Julius Caesar". He also arranged the London and New York productions of "Summer of the Seventeenth Doll" and "The Shifting Heart". While in Australia he was a member of the Sydney Opera House executive committee and Chairman of the Australian UNESCO Committee for Theatre.

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